The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO TAX BEER.

Secretary Carlisle Will Recommend a Tax of One Dollar on a Barrel Which Will Greatly Increase the Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7th.—Secretary Carlisle is still in doubt as to whether he will again speak in Kentucky during the state campaign, with the chances against his doing so, but he has accepted an invitation to deliver a financial speech before the Boston Reform Club, at its annual banquet, to be given on Saturday next.

It is reported that Secretary Carlisle has about made up his mind to recommend, in his annual report to Congress, that $1 a barrel be added to the tax on beer, which, it is estimated, would add $32,000,000 a year to the receipts of the government. Whether the Republicans would accept this recommendation if it be made will depend upon whether the high-tariff-or-bust Republicans control the House. If that faction gets on top the country will be in for another tariff agitation. Mr. Reed, who will rule the House with a rod of iron, only bending when he thinks he can improve his chances for getting the Presidential nomination, is credited with not wishing to touch the tariff during the coming session of Congress.

Secretary Olney declines to discuss recent sensational publications concerning the action taken by this government towards compelling England to respect the Monroe doctrine in its dispute with Venezuela about the ownership of certain lands, but I can state on high authority that the action of the administration has been as yet, with the exception of renewing the suggestion made by Secretary Gresham that the claims be submitted to arbitration, confined to gathering facts to fortify it in the position it will take later on, if it becomes necessary to uphold the Monroe doctrine.

Whenever a man who is or has been prominent becomes ill or dies the country is at once flooded with misstatements concerning his life. The case of ex-Senator Mahone, of Virginia, is the latest striking instance. From the time he was stricken down with paralysis the misstatement mill has been steadily grinding. One prominent newspaper writer stated over his own signature that Gen. Mahone and his family were blue-blooded, F. F. V. aristocrats, and that so long as he remained in the Democratic party he was rich and prosperous in business, idolized for his war record, and his family the pets of the highest society, but that after he became a Republican he and his family were socially ostracized, and his business discriminated against until he was gradually driven to bankruptcy. About the only true thing in the whole article is what is said of his war record. The people of Southampton county, Virginia, where Gen. Mahone was born, and where he has relatives now living, would smile at his being called an aristocrat, and old citizens of Petersburg where he has lived since the war would do likewise upon being told that the Mohones ever were social pets. Mahone was plebeian born. He was a civil engineer and helped to build the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, which was a part of the A. M. & O. system, of which he became president after the war, at a salary of $25,000 a year. He came out of the war poor, as he entered it, but his war record made him a railroad president, and the boss of the Democratic party of Virginia, which position he maintained until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. About the time his control of the Democratic party was broken he also lost his railroad job. Then came his organization of the readjuster party, his flop to the Republicans and his term in the Senate. He was credited with being a rich man and was a lavish liver and a daring speculator, but since he left the Senate he has been known simply as a lobbyist. His bankruptcy was the result of bad investments some of which were shared by Democrats, instead of their driving him to bankruptcy. In Petersburg the social status of the Mahones is as good as it ever was. Gen. Mahone was a great soldier and a brainy man, but when that much is said it is best to stop.

Mr. Ransdell, who was Mr. Harrison's Marshal for the District of Columbia, and who is his close personal and political friend, says Mr. Harrison would accept another nomination if it were tendered him. Mr. Ransdell says paradoxically of one of the most popular Democrats in Indiana: "The Democratic friends of Governor Matthews are not backward in putting him to the front as a Presidential candidate. There is no doubt that state pride would help him wonderfully in Indiana were he to get the nomination, but there is not much likelihood of that. Everybody concedes that he is an estimable gentleman about whom only good can be spoken. He has scarcely enough of national reputation, however, to lead his party in 1896." If the friends of Gov. Matthews can get all the Indiana Republicans to talk that way about him when they are outside their state he will soon be enjoying the biggest sort of a boom. The lack of national reputation counts for little. How much national reputation did Grover Cleveland have in 1884, when he beat the widest known man of that day—James G. Blaine?

Broad-Tired Wagons.

The advantages of broad-tired wheels for wagons carrying heavy loads have been dwelt upon by writers on the subject of good roads for many years, but it cannot be said that their arguments have had much effect upon the farmers of the country, who have bad roads to endure. The matter has been called to the attention of Pennsylvania farmers by the last Legislature in a way which ought to compel or at least attract attention to the fact that broad tires are a very important thing after good roads have been made.

The new law allows a rebate of one-fourth of the highway tax where broad tires are used, and the limitations made indicate that the law was rather viewed with suspicion than favor by bucolic members. The most good the law can do is to call the attention of farmers to the undoubted fact that good roads will add, in most cases 25 per cent. to the value of their farms. Good roads will retard the depletion of the country population, and also serve to reduce the cost of living to towns people.

Let Centre county farmers give this matter the attention it deserves.

Can Vote for Seven.

Attorney M. E. Olmsted of Harrisburg is the opinion that each qualified elector has the constitutional right to vote for seven candidates for judge of the superior court at the Nov election. and that if he shall choose to exercise that right his ballot cannot lawfully be thrown out because containing more than six names. Mr. Olmsted's opinion is given after a careful investigation into the matter and the suggestion of one of his clients who is interested in a candidate for superior court judge.

Mr. Olmsted holds that the constitutional provision as to the election of all judges except those of the supreme court, is founded upon the principle that the majority shall in every case rule. The act of 1895, creating the superior court, is in conflict with the constitution, in that it is an attempt to deprive a majority of the qualified voters of the privilege of participating in the election of the seventh superior court judge. No matter how wise the principle of majority representation may be, it cannot be enforced if contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and if, as is apparently the case, the act of 1895 seeks to qualify, limit and restrain the right of suffrage, which the Constitution has, in plain terms, conferred without any limitation whatever, then to that extent the act of 1895 must fall.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes; "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and hever found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

AN effort will be made to pardon state robber Bardsley, upon which the *Patriot* comments thus, and the REPORTER endorses it: So long as John Bardsley keeps to himself the names of his accomplices in Philadelphia who profited, or expected to profit, with him in speculating with the city's funds there can be no excuse for the pardon board considering his plea for release from punishment. When he once shows signs of penitence and joins the state in helping to convict other felons there will be an excuse for showing him leniency. But not until then. Exclusive of interest Bardsley and his assistants got away beyond recovery, over $935,000 of public money. Bardsley cannot make restitution but some of the money if not all might be recovered if Bardsley would open his tightly closed lips. Until he is willing to "tell the truth" the pardon board should make no favorable recommendation and the Governor must grant no pardon.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

SOME NEW LAWS.

Abstracts of Some of the Acts of General Interest.

The last legislature placed a great many new laws on the statute books, many of which are specially of local interest. During the session of the legislature it is almost impossible to keep track of any except the most important bills, and many acts are therefore passed of which the public in general is entirely ignorant. A brief digest of such acts as have a direct bearing upon Centre county and its people is here given as follows:

Making the weight of a bushel of onions fifty pounds, and clover seed sixty pounds.

Requiring clerks of orphans' courts to keep marriage license dockets open for the inspection of the public, and to allow copies of abstracts of the same to be made for publication, subjecting them to a fine not exceeding $50 for non-compliance.

Authorizing county commissioners to appoint a county solicitor, fix his compensation and prescribe his term and duties.

Authorizing county commissioners in addition to furnishing office furniture, blank books and stationary for county officers, to also furnish printed court calendars and trial lists of the respective courts of common pleas for the use of the officers and attorneys of said courts, and all needed fuel and light.

School directors are required, at least once during each school term, and prior to the first of January of each year, and also within thirty days after the close of each school term, to have removed all excrement and waste matter from every water closet or out-house connected with or standing on the premises of school buildings, or have the same properly disinfected. They are also required to have every water closet or out-house properly scrubbed, washed out and cleaned, the inside walls whitewashed, and the vaults or receptacles covered with a layer of fresh dirt or dry slaked lime within ten days of the opening of each annual school term.

Prohibiting any but citizens of the United States to be employed in any capacity in the erection, enlargement or improvement of any public building or public work.

Sewing machines and typewriters, leased or hired, are exempted from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

School directors are authorized to qualify each other before entering upon the duties of their office.

Requiring tax collectors of townships and boroughs to give a numbered tax receipt from a book, to be furnished by the county commissioners, containing a correspondingly numbered stub, and requiring a sheet setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt to be sent, twenty days before each election, to the county commissioners for public inspection. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine of not more than $200 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

Making it a fine of $50 and an imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or more than one year, for the placing in the waters of the state of any torpedo, giant powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, electricity, lime or any poisonous or explosive substance for the purpose of catching fish.

Making 2,240 pounds of coal a ton in delivering by retail dealers.

Constables and high constables to be elected for three years on and after the third Tuesday of February, 1896.

Authorizing county commissioners to erect work-houses and transfer from the county jail all persons committed for more than ten days for vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

Providing a penalty of a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for writing, printing or distributing, or causing to be written, printed or distributed, a circular or poster, cartoon or other written or printed paper which is designed or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office, by reflecting upon his personal character or political actions, unless the same shall be published in a newspaper avowedly responsible therefor, or unless there appears upon such circular, poster or paper, in a conspicuous place, either the names of the chairman and secretary, or at least the names of two officers of the political or other organization issuing the same, or the name of some duly registered elector with description of his election district, as responsible therefor.

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.

—Subscribefor the REPORTRE, $1.50

COLLEGE TWP.

HISTORICAL DATA OF THIS PROMINENT DISTRICT.

When Organized—Early Settlers—Surveys Incidents, &c.—Prominent Families Still Represented.

College township was formed in the year 1875, from parts of Harris and Benner. The early settlement, however dates back to 1786, and perhaps farther, as an attempt at settlement had been made prior to that time, but the attempt did little more than give name to one branch of Spring Creek, viz., "Slab Cabin," so called from a slab or log cabin having been found on the bank of the stream. College lies partly in Penn's and partly in Nittany valleys.

Robert Moore was the earliest settler in the territory of College; he lived on the John Robinson warrantee, later William Thompson's farm, adjoining Houser's land on the southeast. He died in May, 1831, and was buried on his place. When Jacob Houser first moved up to his land there were two squatters upon it, David Lewis and a man named Connelly.

In early life Robert Moore was distinguished for active and energetic services rendered in defense of the inhabitants of this section of the State.

Jacob Houser, who, as the inscription on his tombstone says, "came to Spring Creek in 1788," and settled on the site of the present hamlet of Houserville, which bears his name.

Jacob Houser was of German descent his father came to America as a redemptioner, being compelled to work a year for one of his more fortunate countrymen to pay his passage. He was a thrifty, frugal, hard-working German, and the result of these good qualities soon began to show themselves. Fields were cleared, cattle and stock increased, and Jacob became a prosperous and wealthy farmer.

He erected a fulling-mill, on the site of the present factory. In that early day disputes about land were of frequent occurrence. Jacob Houser was not exempt from these disputes, and as his land joined that of Gen. Philip Benner, he and the general were constantly in the courts. Many funny anecdotes are related of old Jacob and his wealthy neighbor. At one time a dispute arose concerning some land, and Mr. Houser determined to take possession. Benner warned him not to do so, and told him that if he did the crows would bother him so that he could not work. Houser took possession next day, and sure enough the crows came, and kept up such a constant cawing that Houser became frightened and left. The old general had hauled a dead horse to the disputed land, and that had attracted the crows. The descendants of Mr. Houser still live in College and Benner townships; he had three sons and five daughters, the sons were Daniel, Martin and Jacob.

David Whitehill, Esq., settled where the town of Lemont now stands, in 1789, and cleared up a large farm. He died in 1809. His daughter Sarah married Jeremiah Rankin; his son James, made the first double bitted axes in the valley.

Christian Dale was one of the earliest permanent settlers in what is now College. He came about the year 1790, and began clearing land near Oak Hall; he was a German and came up from Buffalo valley. There were seven children, viz.: Henry, Christian, Philip, Felix, Frederick, Cornelius and Rachael. Christian and Frederick moved to Ohio. The descendants of the others are still living in that section. Henry Dale, the oldest child, was a soldier in the revolution, and was a member of Capt. Foster's company, of Buffalo valley, which was sent up to Potter's Fort to protect the settlers from the ravages of the Indians. Two of the great-grandsons of Christian Dale, Clement and Alfred, practice law in Bellefonte.

Between 1800 and 1820 came the Cobles, Haldemans, Shueys, Etters, Cronemillers, and others. Gen. James Irvin built the brick mill at Oak Hall abont 1822. The Thompsons, Glenns, Fosters, and others, came into the township much later. The Housers, Groves, Mitchells, Wassons, Gilliands are families of prominence in the township, Hon. Samuel Gilliland having represented his county in the Legislature with great credit, and is still living, respected in old age.

It is traditionary that the widows Lewis and Connelly, mothers of the famous Centre county highwaymen, were squatters upon Houser's land, and that they held so tenaciously to what they claimed as their improvement rights that formal ejectments were called into service. Indeed, the widow Connelly would not go even then until removed bodily by force. She was, therefore, bitter in her denunciations against Houser, and swore to put upon his land a weed that would not easily be got rid of. By a strange coincidence a weed did afterwards appear upon Houser's farm and throve to an amazing degree. It was variously known as "Houser's flax," "Devil's flax," and "Mary Connelly's flax." The stalk grows to the height of about two feet, and bears a yellow flower.—(Linn's History.)

THESUPERIOR COURT AND THE VOTERS.

The voters of Pennsylvania will, of course, vote for six candidates only of the seven Judges of the Superior Court to be elected in November, says the *Record*. If any voter should undertake to exercise his constitutional right of voting for seven candidates the Board of Elections would throw out his ballot. Boards of elections are not judges of the Constitution, but must strictly follow their instructions under the statute. But if any citizen should vote for seven judges in accordance with he may deem his right, the rejection of his ballot by the election officers might raise in the Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of the law creating the Superior Court, or of that portion of the law which puts a limit upon the free choice of Judges in this Commonwealth. Should it be decided that this mode of election is unconstitutional the Judges cannot be lawfully elected under it, and the Court thus constituted would be a nullity. There will doubtles be other methods of testing the validity of the Superior Court besides the action of a voter in defense of the political right.

In the meantime the citizens of the Commonwealth should take the most effective means of condemning the erection of this needless and costly tribunal, which menaces to impede and delay the administration of justice. This means consists in rejecting at the ballot-box the Hastings Judges, for whose personal benefit alone this Court was invented. The Republican platform relative to State affairs, which, as is well known, was written and inspired by Senator Quay, denounces among other grave abuses the wanton increase of offices and salaries. The most profligate of all these office-grabbing jobs was the Superior Court with its seven highly salaried Judges to decide only such cases as may involve a less sum of money than one thousand dollars. Although the Republican platform does not wearily recount the long bead-roll of legislative iniquities in creating and increasing offices and salaries, it is fair to assume that the Superior Court was the chief object of its denunciation. What other of the office-grabbing jobs of the last Legislature which come under the Republican promise of reform compares with this in enormity?

But how is the next Legislature to redeem the Republican pledge of reform intelligently unless the people give an indication of their wishes at the ballot-box next November? If the voters reject the Hastings Judges of the Superior Court at the ballot-box in November the Legislature will not be slow in taking the hint to abolish the Court itself. There are two potential reasons to control the action of voters on this question. The first is that the Superior Court is not only not necessary, but will prove a mischievous obstruction to the administration of justice in this Commonwealth. The second is that the act creating this Court violates the fundamental Republican idea of the rule of the majority in accordance with the organic law ordained by the people. Either of these reasons should be sufficient to determine a question with which party has no legitimate concern. Taken together they should have an irresistible influence upon the popular judgment in condemnation of this Court.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

IN Bucks county prayers were offered in the churches, a few days ago, for rain. The water famine in many parts of the country is distressing.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood purifier is unnecessary. There is but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

CHRONIC MALARIA.

A Very Prevalent Disease Following the Hot gummer of 1895.

The continuance of hot and dry weather is sure to produce the prevalence of chronic malaria. The past summer has been exactly suitable for the production of a great deal of malaria. Even in localities where malaria has been previously unknown many cases of malaria are developed. This form of malaria is distinguished from the old fashioned fever and ague by the insidiousness of its attack and the difficulty with which it is cured. It does not come on quickly, like chills and fever. The symptoms pester and provoke sometimes for several weeks before the patient is made sick enough to take medicine.

Slight, chilly sensations, cold, sweaty spells, frontal headache, biliousness, furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, sticky mucous in the throat, constipation, languor, etc.

A medical treatise on chronic malaria will be sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio. This book is a complete guide to the prevention and cure of malaria in its various forms. Pe-ru-na has long since been recognized as the only infallible cure for the chronic form of malaria. While quinine has become the standard remedy for acute malaria, commonly called fever and ague, many people have found by bitter experience that it will not cure the chronic form. Pe-ru-na cures these cases promptly and permanently.

HON. B. F. MEYERS,
Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

Several improvements which we had under way have been postponed till next spring owing to disappointment in material, lumber, etc., but there is one improvement which can be made at any time, and that is the demolition of all the old rickety sheds and half-tumbled down stables around town. These old relics, evidently standing since the foundation of the town, are simply homes for owls, bats and toads, and a nuisance generally. Why not remove them at once? Why not improve and beautify the town, and not go from bad to worse and eventually die with the dry rot.

Mr. C. P. Long is now in the city completing his fall and winter purchases. Mr. Long is one of our live merchants, and always selects the most desirable goods early, and consequently has the choice of the market. Much of his fall and winter stock was selected in July last. His boots and shoes were purchased before the advance in leather and are now sold at old prices.

The old reliable coal yard of J. D. Long has been fitted up with enlarged coal bins and stocked with all sizes of coal. Whether the business will be conducted by Mr. Long himself or his son Frank I am not advised. For the last few years Mr. Long has been spending most of his time on his farm in Georges valley.

Politics is somewhat quiet, possibly its the calm which precedes the storm. The Republican leaders in this valley however, are fighting a little shy, and not predicting the tornado of a year ago as they did a month or two since, of course not, if they hold their normal vote they will be doing very well. The Democrats seem bold and appear aggressive, possibly they are just starting out on the war path. I heard some Republicans remark the other day that Centre county would again be in their column this fall—what stupendous bosh.

AARONSBURG.

The Old Jordan Homestead Sold to Wm. Jordan.

James S. Weaver had the misfortune to lose a horse; the animal dying with colic.

Charles Rupp came home from Kansas a few days ago, having received the message too late to get here in time for his father's funeral.

The Jordan homestead was sold by the executrix, Miss E. R. Jordan to William Jordan for $1500. Miss Jordan has rented rooms in the old hotel from Mr. Philips, and has vacated the homestead, and it will soon be occupied by the purchaser.

Beaver the butcher expects to quit about November 1st and go back to Union county; John Bower, however, will continue.

Miss Lillian Fisher, of Boalsburg, spent last Sabbath with her cousin, Miss Katie Musser.

THE NEWS.

S. S. Burkholder & Co., wholesale milliners, of Chicago, assigned to Charles E. Pain. The liabilities are $60,000, but no statement of assets was made. Slow collections, it is said, caused the failure.——A Chicago and Northwestern train ran down a hackload of citizens in Manitowoc, Wis. The driver, who was drunk, was thrown thirty feet, but not hurt. One man, A. T. Weblin, was killed, and two others were probably fatally injured.——A northbound International and Great Northern passenger train was wrecked at Hulf Park, Texas, and Engineer Barney Lane was fatally hurt. The fireman and three passengers were also injured. The train ran over a cow.——Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court in Indianapolis, appointed Charles A. Corbley, master commissioner, to settle the famous suit, involving $400,000, which was brought in 1882 by General Herman Strum against Boker, Schumacher et al., of New York. The suit involved payment for arms sent to the Mexican government, and which were lost at sea.——The plant of the Saginaw, Michigan, Box Company was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $17,000. Three hundred thousand feet of lumber were also burned.

Arthur J. Goodwin, recently agent at Cripple Creek, Colo., for the Continental Oil Company, of Denver, was arrested in St. Louis on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the chief of police of Colorado Springs.——The Red Cloud Roller Mill Elevator and Warehouse at Red Cloud, one of the largest plants in Nebraska, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to $40,000, with $20,000 insurance on building and machinery.——James Cornell, a well-known prospector and rancher of San Mateo, N. M., was shot from ambush and killed by one of a small band of renegade Apache Indians who have been prowling about in the mountains in that vicinity.——The informal opening of the Western States Deep-water Conference was inaugurated in Topeka, Kan., by serenades at the various hotel headquarters. Marshall's famous military band of fifty pieces made it plain that there is music in the air.——George Seeg, living in Lamberton, Pa., during a celebration of his birthday anniversary, accidentally shot and killed his son, aged six years.——The Lawton & Pratt Axle Works at Brightwood, Mass., were completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Six persons were killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry near Independence, Mo.——Mandeville Green Clay, of Lawrence county, O., who is charged with defalcations, and who has been missing for some time, returned to Ironton.——One man was cut in two and two others badly injured by a freight train running over them on the Fitchburg Railroad at Williamstown, Mass.——The Valley Mutual Life Insurance Company of Staunton, Va., made an assignment, and reinsured its risks in the National Life Company of Hartford.——Samuel Gurley, serving a three-year sentence in jail an Newcastle, Del., for killing a man, made his escape.——David Tran, aged twenty-two years, of Ashland, Pa., was decapitated while attempting to board a moving coal train.——Mrs. Sophronia Todd committed suicide at Norfolk.——Thieves have recently been very active in Accomac county, Va.——There was a terrific storm on the lakes, which did great damage to shipping.——Mrs. John Hannah donned masculine attire and fatally shot Mrs. Lottie Hyatt at Scio, Oregon.——A washout caused a passenger train to partially capsize near Malone, Texas.——Mrs. J. H. Aikin, a Christian Scientist, was indicted in Memphis, Tenn., for murder.

A block of two-story frame houses in Chicago were burned. Ten families were rendered homeless and lost all their possessions. Several small stores were also destroyed. The losses will aggregate $30,000, with small insurance.——Lillie Bay, one of the women who claims to be the lawful widow of the late Senator Fair, is now a prisoner, and must serve ten years for embezzlement.——Ignatz Goldman, an old man living alone in St. Louis, was beaten to death by unknown thugs.——Charles H. Peters and wife, of Bermudian, Pa., made an assignment.——The thirty-sixth triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was begun in Minneapolis.——Henry Greenburg and Julius Stein were brought to Philadelphia by secret service officials, and jailed there on the charge of being the leaders of a gang of conspirators.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Creighton, Mo., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The statement filed shows assets to the amount of $124,000, and liabilities amounting to $60,000, mostly in real estate paper.——Edwin Bookmyer and his son, Edwin H., pension agent of Lancaster, Pa., were arrested on a charge of attempted fraud.——J. P. Carruthers, of Chicago, is charged with embezzling. He has been arrested.——Andrew Cain and William Grose, coon hunters in Montpelier, Ind., lost their lives by an explosion of nitro-glycerine.——Charles Dreher, a murderer, confined in St. Louis, attempted suicide by setting fire to his cell.——G. W. Lawrence, of Wayne county, W. Va., drew his money out of the bank at Huntington, and then disappeared. His bloody coat was found recently, and it is believed he was murdered.——R. W. Cardwell, defaulting bookkeeper of the State Bank, of Richmond, Va., plead guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.——The Pennsylvania firemen's parade at Reading was a big affair, over 10,000 men being in line.——Five youngsters at East Liverpool, O., who had been playing Indians tortured a companion by burning him at a stake, the little fellow, who is but six years old, being badly injured.——Greenberg, one of the leaders of the counterfeiting gang captured in New York and Newark, N. J., made a confession to United States Commissioner Craig in Philadelphia, implicating all the prisoners, and stated that they were known by numbers and were sworn to secrecy.

The derrick men's strike in New York, which has practically involved the whole stone industry of the city, has been terminated by the action of the master stone setters in agreeing to arbitrate the matters in dispute.

In a recent battle between Yaqui Indians and Mexican ranchmen three of the latter were killed and many wounded, while five Indians were killed and many wounded.

MINT REPORT.

Over $100,000,000 Worth of Gold and Silver Produced

IN THE COUNTRY LAST YEAR

$101,988,753 of Gold Went Abroad —Of the World's Yellow Metal $50,000,000 Worth Was Used in the Industries in 1893.

The report of Director of the Mint Preston on the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1894 has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be given to the public within a few days.

The production of gold is placed at $39,500,000, and the coinage value of the silver production is given at $64,000,000, while the commercial value, at the average rate per fine ounce during 1894 of .63479, was $81,422,000. The production of silver in the United States decreased from 60,000,000 ounces in 1893 to 49,500,000 in 1894.

The total gold imports for the year were $21,350,607, and the total exports $101,988,753. It is noted anent the exportation of gold that it was at no point accompanied with a rate of exchange above $4.88¼ and that on October 15 and 19, 1894, there were two shipments to Germany of $500,000 each, with the rate of exchange at 4.87⅛ and 4.87½. The exportation of gold is credited with having decreased the total stock of gold coin in the United States from $663,013,158 on Jan. 1, 1894, to $577,182,792 on Jan. 1, 1895, a loss of $86,730,366. A fairer statement is that of the total metallic stock of the United States at the corresponding periods, this of course, including the bullion held by the Government and privately. It shows $624,289,758 in gold coin and bullion on Jan. 1, 1892, against $668,998,964 on Jan. 1, 1894. The contraction in the amount of money (paper and metallic) in circulation between the same periods amounted to $103,428,783, due mainly to the exportation of gold.

It may be said in this connection that grave doubts are arising in the minds of economists as to whether the actual amount of gold, in the form of coin and available bullion, in the United States is not largely overestimated. There is a feeling that the actual figures are fully $50,000,000 less than the estimates.

Director Preston believes that not less than $50,000,000 in gold was taken from the world's production for industrial consumption in 1893, while of silver it is estimated that 663,000 kilograms, of the commercial value of $16,622,980, was similarly used in the same year. He places the world's industrial consumption of gold for 1894 at over $52,000,000, while the consumption of silver he places at over $33,000,000. These figures, he declares, must still be considered too low.

The world's gold product has steadily increased from $105,774,900 in 1887 to $179,965,600 in 1894, the increase for 1894 over 1893 being larger than that of any other year. It is noted, too, that the world's coinage of gold has for three years largely outrun the world's production, the excess being placed at $26,000,000 for 1892, $75,000,000 for 1893 and $46,000,000 for 1894.

DEATH OF PROF. PASTEUR.

The Celebrated Physician and Scientist Succumbs to Paralysis.

Professor Pasteur died at Garches, near St-Cloud, in the environs of Paris. He had suffered from paralysis for a considerable period of time. About eight days ago he sustained a violent paralytic stroke and Saturday suffered still another severe attack. He grew worse rapidly and remained in a comatose condition during his last hours.

Louis Pasteur was born at Dole, Jura, December 27, 1822, entered the university in 1840, was received as a pupil in the Ecole Normale in 1843 and was appointed professor of physics at the faculty of sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as dean with the organization of the newly created faculty of sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris and undertook the scientific direction of the Ecole Normale. In December, 1863, he was appointed professor of geology, physics and chemistry at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and was elected a member of the institute. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor August 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that order in 1863 and a commander in 1868.

Of late years M. Pasteur had devoted himself to the study of inoculation of diseases other than small-pox and had achieved some very remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia, patients from all parts of Europe and America traveling to Paris to put themselves under his care. Large subscriptions were raised in France to form an "Institute Pasteur," where the methods of the great discoverer could be practiced and taught, which were followed by the establishment of similar institutions in London and New York. The cholera epidemic of 1892 led M. Pasteur to institute experiments in anti-choleraic vaccinations, which proved successful in the case of animals.

FROST AND ICE IN KENTUCKY.

The Tobacco Crop Badly Injured and Other Vegetation Damaged.

There was a killing frost which did great damage to tobacco and other vegetation in various parts of Kentucky. At Versailles, Ky., ice three-fourths of an inch thick formed. The minimum temperature was 40, and there was a light frost.

Lexington, Ky.—There was a killing frost all over Central Kentucky. Tobacco in the field and much of it on the scaffold was badly damaged. Sorghum and other green vegetation was killed. Corn was not injured.

Middlesboro, Ky.—There was a heavy frost. The late corn and tobacco are ruined. The financial loss is heavy. Farmers from Bean's Fork report ice a quarter of an inch thick. Vegetation is entirely destroyed.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Conspirators Who Knew each other Only by Numbers.

Chief W. B. Hazen, of the United States secret service, claims to have captured several members of a daring band of counterfeiters who were engaged in making coins of pure silver in Landisville, N. J. Henry Greenberg and Julius Stein were taken to Philadelphia and held for trial. During the week five other men were arrested. They gave the names of Max Frankel, Moses Rosengarten, Jacob Friedman, Jacob Fineburg and Frank Silberman, all of Philadelphia.

At Landisville, N. J., the detective found in the cellar of a house an entire coiner's outfit. There was an immense iron press, weighing nearly two tons, used for stamping, a number of dies, between 600 and 700 pounds of nickel, the same as that used by the government, and a quantity of pure silver, which was used in the manufacture of the bogus dimes, quarters and halves.

The evidence secured by the bureau reveals a conspiracy unrivalled outside the realms of the dime novels. The band, as far as has been learned was composed of about twenty, and possibly more. They were banded together by a series of ironclad and solemn oaths. Names were discarded, and every conspirator was known to the others by a number only. Each man was assigned a special territory in which to dispose of the coin.

Upon the arrest of the five men in Philadelphia recently the other conspirators fled, and although the arrest of Greenberg and Stein disposes of the most dangerous members of a most dangerous band, there are still others to be captured, and they will probably land in the net of the law within a few days.

The men are all Roumanian Jews and have not been in this country any length of time. They are a sturdy-looking lot, all big and full bearded, with the exception of Friedman.

A peculiar feature of the case is that after the men had been arrested information concerning their operations was furnished the United States officials by a man calling himself David Fierstein, of Landisville, N. J., who was implicated in the matter himself. Fierstein's story is that Rosengarten, Friedman and a man named Braft were brought to his house last July by Reisser. They wanted him to go into partnership with them, and asked him to allow them to use his cellar to make the coins. He said he would rent it to them, and they went away, promising to write, but, he says, they never did so. Afterward a meeting was arranged for in this city, but as the others had money Fierstein pawned his wife's watch for $20, and with this the goods were packed and the dies and other materials sent to the Landisville house.

"They wanted me to work the presses and make the coins," he continued, "but I sent word, they would have to come down, because I did not know anything about making the coins. To arrange matters I said that I wanted to see all the members of the gang and know just how many there were. We had a meeting in Reisser's house, in Landisville, and they told me that all the members were there. The number was thirteen. I advised the purchase of more machinery, as I did not think what was then used sufficient, and we decided to buy a $700 embossing press and dye for cutting the nickels. Some talk occurred about moving the machinery to my house, and I then decided it was time for the officers to make the arrests."

Kave Reisser, a Russian tailor, testified at the hearing that he was taken by Silberman to a house on Washington avenue, below Seventh, where they met Friedman, Rosengarten and Fineburg. They showed him a satchel full of dies to be used in making coin, and offered to let him into the conspiracy if he would pay them $200. He paid the money, and they then took him to a house in Darby, Pa., where he saw the presses, dies and other paraphernalia used in making the coins. He placed two pieces of silver in the press and made two ten-cent pieces.

After this the goods were taken from the Darby place to the cellar of Friedman's residence, on Sixth street, and latter to the place of David Fierstein, at Landisville, where they made the nickels. They had not the exact quality of nickel wanted for the pieces, and Friedman and Rosengarten went to Connecticut to try to secure the proper metal. Reisser said that at this time he was shown several letters and telegrams ordering metal for the purpose of coining. After their return with some silver metal, for which $26 were paid, they coined $35 in dimes, which were taken away to be passed. Rosengarten was an engraver, and he cut the dies.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD.

President Cleveland's Order Retiring Him From Active Service.

The President's order retiring Lieutenant-General Schofield was issued. It is as follows:

"*Executive Mansion*, Washington, Sept. 30, 1895.—Lieut-Gen. John M. Schofield having reached the age entitling him to relief from active military service, he is, in accordance with the provisions of law, hereby placed upon the retired list of the army, to date September 29, 1895, with all the pay and allowance belonging to his rank upon such retirement.

"It is with much regret that the President makes the announcement that the country is thus to lose from the command of its army this distinguished general, who has done so much for its honor and efficiency. His gallantry in war challenges the admiration of all his countrymen, while they will not fail to gratefully remember and appreciate how faithfully he has served his country in times of peace by his splendid and successful performance of civil as well as military duty. Lieutenant-General Schofield's career, exhibiting an unvarying love for his profession, a zealous care for its honor and good name, a just apprehension of the subordination it exacts, and a constant manifestation of the best traits of Americanism, furnishes to the army an example of inestimable value, and should teach all our people that the highest soldierly qualities are built upon the keenest sense of the obligations belonging to good citizenship.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

It was said at the War Department that the order assigning to duty a successor to General Schofield will not issue for several days,

MORE RIOTING.

Turk and Armenian Clash in the Streets of Constantinople.

MANY PERSONS ARE KILLED

The Cause of the Riots Was an Attempt of the Armenians to Present a Petition to the Sultan—Alarm Felt in the Porte.

Secretary Olney received the following cablegram at the State Department, Washington, from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople:

"Several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte, professedly to ask redress of grievances. The patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between Armenians and police, and probably about sixty Turks and Armenians were killed—among others a Turkish major—and many were wounded. The Armenians carried pistols. Several hundred were imprisoned. The Porte had notice of the demonstration, which, they say was organized by leaders of Hunchagist revolutionists, whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to resist fanaticism."

Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians in Constantinople. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble among the Armenians has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powers. The long smouldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out.

Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to make an attempt to present a petition to the Sultan through the grand vizier, and a large body of Armenians marched with the intention toward the palace of the Porte. The authorities in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace, and the other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at 10, with 40 persons severely wounded.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of these young men, during a fight with a squad of police, killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

The arrest of the Armenians was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians, who resisted attempts made to take them into custody, being killed while fighting the police.

In addition eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where, besides, many persons were wounded.

The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening, a body of softas, (Mohammedan students of theology,) armed with ugly-looking stocks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians; but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed.

The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the different foreign countries.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Speaker Crisp, it is said, will soon take the stump in Georgia for free silver, and will have something to say about the recent bond issue.

Mr. Henry Cust, an English editor, who has been visiting this country, is very much pleased with American hospitality. He passed the time in the Adirondacks very quietly, and yet declares himself the recipient of such generous hospitality that at the end he was rather surprised that some one did not give him a steamship to go home in.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will make his headquarters at his town house a Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second streets until after his daughter's marriage to the Duke. He will also open his Autumn residence, "Idle Hour," at Oakdale, L. I., where he has an extensive stock farm and one of the best droves of Landsdowne sheep in America and a poultry house that cost $25,000.

Prince Krapotkin is of the opinion that the present condition of Russia is marked by a dominant feeling of the need of a deep, thorough and sincere revision of all the most fundamental conditions of the existence of the nation. The best men of Russia in all classes and strata are convinced by this time, he declares, that it is no longer possible to persevere in the direction which national life has followed for a time, and that an effort must be made to get out of the old grooves.

Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of "Punch," Britain's one concession to the national inability to see a joke, was once the inmate of a Roman Catholic monastery in Bayswater. When Burnand was a novice he was made to scrub the floors and clean the windows like the others. But he was not at all amendable to discipline, and strongly objected to the performance of these menial duties. On one occasion, when he was told to clean a window, he pretended that he did not know how. The good-natured father superior showed him by opening the window himself, getting on the lege and beginning to wash it. Burnand, struck by a happy thought, shut down the window and left the poor father out on the ledge for some time, to the edification of irreverent passers-by.

It is reported in Paris that it has been decided to commence at an early date the construction of a ship-canal to connect the Rhine and the Elbe rivers at a cost of 200,000,000 marks.

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts of the States.

Richard W. Cardwell pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently altering the books of the State Bank of Richmond and allowing Samuel P. Nelson to overdraw over $6,000. He was found guilty on this pleading and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There were three other indictments against Cardwell in the same connection, but he was acquitted on all these. Cardwell's counsel advised him to plead guilty. Cardwell is the first bank employe convicted of a crime during the past twenty-five years.

Governor O'Ferrall is deeply interested in Alexander Island race track matters, and it is believed a strong move will be made to get the Legislature this winter to repeal the charter of the association. When the Governor approved the act allowing racing and pool selling at agricultural fairs he had no idea that its provisions would be made use of in the way they have.

At Martinsville there was a Confederate reunion and the corner-stone of a Confederate monument was laid with imposing ceremonies. Five hundred veterans were in line and from 6,000 to 8,000 people were in the town. Senator John W. Daniel delivered an oration in the forenoon. At the laying of the corner-stone James W. Marshall, ex-Congressman, delivered an address. The military and civic procession was imposing.

Mrs. Andrew Kane died at her home at Germantown. A few weeks ago Mrs. Kane was pounced upon by a ferocious cat that bit and tore her flesh. Two weeks ago she was seized with pleurisy and later symptoms of hydrophobia set in that resulted from the bite of the cat. Dr. Hoffman, who was her attending physician, so diagnosed the case, and Dr. Burler of Wilkes-Barre, was summoned, but said there was no hope. For a week Mrs. Kane suffered intensely. She did not eat nor drink anything, and had an aversion to water or any liquid food until the time of her death.

Mrs. Margaret Lied, an aged woman of Coatesville, met her death in a tragic manner on the Pennsylvania Railroad in front of the passenger depot. She had purchased a ticket to go to Parkersburg to visit her daughter, Mrs. Beinhauer, and when crossing the tracks to board a west bound train was struck by an east bound freight engine and instantly killed.

Six years ago David Travis, aged 22 years, of Ashland, while attempting to board a moving coal train was thrown beneath the cars and had his left and right arms cut off. Monday his body was found mangled lying along the Reading Railroad tracks about 100 yards from the place he was injured six years ago.

Michael F. Condon, a miner, was killed in Simpson & Watkin's mines at Brodericks.

Roy Seitz, aged 11 years, was drowned wading in a stream at Lisburn, Cumberland County.

Wade Coss was caught setting an eel rack in the Delaware River below Matamoras and was fined $50.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped a diagonal plate weighing over sixty-nine tons for the battleship Iowa to Cramps' Ship Yards, Philadelphia.

The burglars who robbed the Milford post office made a bigger haul than was at first reported, $490 worth of stamps and $100 in cash being the extent of their plunder.

The ladies of Royer's Ford have presented the Humane Fire Company with a handsome silk banner attached to a staff of ebony and mounted with a large brass eagle.

Mrs. Mary Laubach Cressman, aged 48 years, wife of Samuel S. Cressman, of Pleasant Valley, Bucks county, committed suicide by hanging on the attic stairway of her home.

Harvey B. Bitzer, for several years past cashier of the Ephrata National Bank, has resigned his position, to take effect November 1. Harry Hibshman, the present teller, was elected to the cashiership.

A Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been organized at Manheim with these officers: President, Mrs. Charles A. Kline; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. S. Heisler, Mrs. W. D. Keeny, Mrs. H. H. Gingrich, Miss Barbara Heslett, Mrs. S. C. Enck, recording secretary, Miss Sue K. Keener; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Seilers; treasurer, Mrs. Ezra Reist.

Claude Lewis, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, of Luzerne, near Wilkes-Barre, while playing with matches ignited his clothing and suffered injuries which resulted in his death.

While clearing away a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance west of Altoona, James Mulhearn, of Gallitzen, was killed by a car falling on him.

Thomas Coyle, aged 20 years, applied for a night's shelter at the residence of Patrick McGee at Hazleton, saying he had no work and was unable to get employment anywhere around town. His request was granted and the traveler was made comfortable. After the family went to mass, Coyle stole a pocketbook containing $65 and two watches. As he was leaving Mrs. McGee accosted him, and becoming suspicious, charged him with theft. The robber quietly handed her the wallet, but ran away with the watches. The police are now looking for him.

Annie Pocony, the 6-year-old daughter of George Pocony, met with a horrible accident at Hazleton. While playing near a brush fire a spark ignited her dress. The child tried to put out the fire herself, but was unable to do so. Her cries for aid were answered by Frank Hadash, a Hungarian laborer. The latter undertook to tear the burning clothing from her body, but in doing so he peeled the flesh from her bones in several places. The child also inhaled the flames.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Boys Playing "Wild West" Fatally Injure a Companion.

The 6-year-old son of Andrew Vandy was burned at the stake at East Liverpool, Ohio, by five companions, and so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Some men happened to see the performance and tried to rescue him, but his clothes had taken fire and he was badly burned. The physicians say it is impossible for him to live.

A wild west show exhibited at East Liverpool about a month ago, and since that time the boys of the town have been playing Indian.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A despatch from Aston, Quebec, says that forest fires are still raging in that vicinity.

Michael Boyle and Benjamin O'Neil were burned to death in a dwelling house belonging to Boyle in Chester, Conn.

A Raleigh despatch says that it is intimated that the North Carolina cotton crop has been "injured 33 per cent." by the drought.

An explosion of 65 pounds of giant powder in the Belgian mine, near Leadville, Colo., killed six miners and fatally injured two more.

An explosion occurred in the coal mines at Winterpock, Chesterfield county, Virginia, in which two men were killed and several others injured.

A train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, struck and killed Patrick Farrell, Michael Craig and Edward McCann, at a crossing in Chicopee, Mass.

Long Dong, a Chinese laundryman, in New York, is a leper. He is 30 years old, has been in New York for five years and has been sick for two years.

Mrs. William Dickinson was trampled to death by a team of runaway horses in Neenah, Wis., while trying to save the life of her baby. The child was not injured.

Three workmen were killed by the caving of a sewer trench in Meriden, Conn. Although the trench was ten feet deep and but 3½ feet wide, no attempt had been made to shore up the banks.

The engine of a construction train of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, while running at big speed, jumped the track near Washington, Ill. The engineer, James Dillion, and Fireman Brown were caught under the engine and crushed to death.

A tornado swept over Menominee, Mich., blowing several million feet of lumber into the lake and river. Much of it was driven across the bay. Shade trees were uprooted dwellings unroofed, store fronts broken, and wires blown down. The loss is $100,000.

A southbound freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was wrecked near Lumberton, Mississippi, by an obstruction placed in a switch frog by train wreckers. The result was the ditching of fourteen cars and the killing of the brakeman, James Smith.

Bridget Mulhern, 88 years old, was found in the yard of a tenement in New York city. It is believed that she was killed by falling out of a window some time during the night, but the police arrested her husband, Patrick Mulhern, and a woman named Maria Shea, who lived with the Mulherns, pending investigation.

CABLE SPARKS.

The French forces in Madagascar have surprised and defeated the Hovas.

In Berlin, it is reported that Emperor William and Czar Nicholas will meet shortly at Rominten.

Insurgents are said to have invaded the Province of Mantanzas, Cuba, and to have marched within 75 miles of Havana.

It is reported in London that the Japanese government has ordered material for a cable from Japan to the Island of Formosa.

Messrs. Goff and R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., of Danville, Ky., the Americans held in Guatemala in connection with the Brooks murder, have been released.

It is said that every steamer arriving in Spain from Havana brings many political prisoners sentenced to penal servitude in Africa because of their sympathy for the insurgents.

The British freight steamer Condor, which fouled and damaged the United States cruiser Alert at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been detained at that port in an action for damages.

Boutelihe, the man who carried a bomb into the vestibule of the Rothschilds' banking-house, Paris, where he attempted to explode it, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Serious forest fires are raging along the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Orthaboska, Quebec, and many families have been burned out. There have been no fatalities, however.

The Sultan has conferred upon Mrs. Penfield, wife of the United States consul-general in Cairo, Egypt, the cordon, of the Medjidieh, set with small jewels. This decoration is of very high rank.

Thirty million taels in silver has been deposited at Shanghai by the Chinese government with which to pay the supplementary indemnity required by Japan as a consideration for the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula.

THE ST. PAUL'S RECORD.

She Makes Nearly as Fast Time as the St. Louis.

The big ocean steamship St. Paul, built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, as a sister ship to the St. Louis, for the International Navigation Company's line, made an average speed of 20.5 knots an hour in her official trip of almost eighty-eight knots over the government course off Gloucester, Mass., coast, and scored another decided success for American shipbuilders. In every respect the trial was a most satisfactory one. The vessel's machinery worked perfectly. There was no foaming of the boilers, as on the preliminary run, and the vessel cut through the waves gracefully and easily, with a noticeable lack of vibration. Her builders and the officials of the International Navigation Company are well satisfied with the result of the trial and are confident that after she has been docked and her bottom has been cleaned, a little work will greatly add to her speed, and when the stiffness of her machinery has worn away, she will equal the St. Louis' record of 22.3 knots an hour.

EARTHQUAKES AT SEA.

Fishermen Afraid to Venture Out on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

Word comes from Pinotepa, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, that seismic phenomena continue there. At one place earthquakes under the ocean have been so violent as to destroy the beach, and the waves have rolled up to the walls of the neighboring ranches.

Great droughts has accompanied these alarming manifestations, and the farmers are nearly ruined. Fishermen dare not go out to sea, as earthquakes have been continuous for many days. They say a volcano is forming under the ocean.

MEMORIES.

A little window, and a broad expanse
Of sky and sea,
A little window where the stars look in,
And waves beat ceaselessly;
Where, through, the night, across the silvery foam,
The moonlight falls like blessed thoughts of home.

A little space within a crowded ship,
A restless heart;
A little time to pause awile and think
O'er lives apart;
To pause and think, while others pray and sleep;
A little while to bow the head and weep.

A little window, but a heaven of rest
Bent over all,
Where, through the silence of the star-lit dusk,
The angels call;
Where the dead faces of the vanished years
Look in and smile across a sea of tears.

A quiet room—a quiet heart of peace
Wi h earth and sea;
A little corner—but a glimpse of heaven,
An angel's company;
O, steadfast soul, O, flowret pure and white,
Still on my lips I feel thy last "Good night."

—Chambers' Journal.

Captain Jacobus.

BY L. COPE CORNFORD.

Although the time was long past midnight, lights were still gleaming from behind the shutters of the little blind alehouse hard by the Reading road, not far from Winchester; and Captain Jacobus, riding gently up, judged it prudent to enter by the back door in consequence. The inn was a house of call for the captain, and the landlord a creature of his own, but at a time when detachments of Cromwell's soldiers were rough riding the country, it behooved a gentleman of the road to use caution. Indeed, in the estimation of Captain Jacobus, it was no insignificant item in the long score held by him against the Commonwealth that a king's gentleman should sometimes be compelled to sneak into his inn by a menial entrance. After stabling his horse the captain entered the kitchen, where the landlord, a little, dark remnant of a man, with a short pipe between his teeth, was going to and fro, busying himself amid a litter of empty bottles and greasy plates. Stopping short in his employment, the landlord nodded to his patron without a word, at the same time jerking his thumb over his shoulder towards the half-door, above which a square of the paneled wall of the inn parlor was visible. Captain Jacobus, without further hesitation, walked promptly into the parlor.

The long, low, red curtained room was brilliantly lit with a wasteful profusion of candles, a huge fire of wood roared in the fireplace, and, standing side by side, with their backs to the blaze, were two very tall, loosely hung men, dressed in the decent black garb and falling white collar affected by the Presbyterian ministers of the day. Save that the elder man had white hair and wore a beard, while the younger was clean shaven and almost bald, so that his great head glistened like a moist egg in the firelight, the two resembled each other in every particular.

Captain Jacobus took off his hat, with a sweeping gesture, and began, with some show of deliberation, to unbuckle and lay upon the table his sword and pistols. The two parsons returned the salute with a grave inclination, the younger bowing just a fraction of time behind the elder, after a momentary glance at him; as if (thought the captain) the junior had so lively a habit of subservience to the senior that he manifested it unconsciously, even in the most trivial actions Captain Jacobus disposed himself comfortably upon the settle against the wall, and called for wine. Opposite to him, the travelers' saddles were piled, together with their riding cloaks and great slouched hats.

"You travel late for gentlemen of the cassock," remarked the captain. "Have you no fear of highwaymen?"

"We put our trust in the sword of the Lord," replied the elder clergyman, piously.

"And of Gideon," echoed the younger, in a thin, high voice, extremely out of keeping with his bulk.

"Spoken very godly, and a mighty pretty sentiment!" observed the captain, rolling his liquor on his tongue. "And yet it seems to me you run something of a risk, notwithstanding."

"My son and I," returned the old man, with much tranquility. "shoulder to shoulder, have bested the devil these many years past."

"Yea, even when he traveleth abroad in the guise of a robber," the other chimed in, cheerfully.

"Ah!" said the captain. "But perhaps you never met Captain Jacobus, the cavalier, who rules this very road from Reading to Winchester. They say he hath a very deadly spite against Puritans. The Parliament dispossessed him of all estate, I've heard, and he vowed the pragmatical rebels should pay for it among them." Pausing to sip his wine, the speaker eyed the two parsons over the edge of his glass. They returned his gaze in silence, with a watchful attention. "He has a mighty pleasant way with him, so I'm told, hath Captain Jacobus," pursued the captain. "None of your common, stand and deliver methods for him, but all manner of pretty knacks and strange devices. Why, now, just to give you an example; supposing he were sitting where I sit now,"—the speaker paused a moment, but the two big clergymen did not move so much as an eyelid—"it's likely he would propose a game at the cards to you two gentlemen. Down you would have to sit with him, willy-nilly, you see; and inside of an hour I'll wager he would have won the very coats off your backs. All by pure skill, you understand. No violence at all. And talking of cards," said the captain, briskly, with a sudden change of tone, "what do you say to a turn? Come! Landlord, a clean pack!"

The highwayman rose, moved an elbow chair to the table, and, looking at the two parsons, with a very eloquent expression of countenance, sat absently fingering his pistols.

"I am exceedingly sorry, sir; it is impossible that I should pleasure you in so carnal a diversion," said the old man, mildly. "And, setting aside the claims of my holy office, I know not one painted toy from t'other. I will ask you to pardon me—we have ridden far to-day," and, with a courteous gesture, he sat down upon the settle in the chimney corner, and leaning back upon the bundle of cloaks and saddles, closed his eyes and folded his hands.

"And you, sir? Come, doff the priesthood for an hour! Unchain the old Adam, and give him a run! Trust me, you will be a world the better for so self-denying an exercise. What! 'tis not so long since you were to college that your fingers have forgot the feel of the cards, so glossy and ticklish, I'll warrant, Sit down, young man, sit down, and cut for the deal, like a saint of sense!"

The momentary silence that followed was broken by a tiny click, as the captain cocked a pistol.

The bald young man started slightly at the sound, the recumbent figure on the settle opened its eyes, and the two exchanged a glance, so rapid as to be scarcely perceptible.

"Sir," answered the young man, earnestly, "you touch me nearer than you know. I am naturally eager for social divertisements; and I own it seems hard that a single traveler like yourself must sit and twiddle his thumbs because his fellow guests chance to be clergymen. Yet, see how it is. Before I was a man grown, I gave my word to my father never again to touch the cards."

"Johnny," broke in the old gentleman, "I give you back your word. Do as your conscience bids you. And call to remembrance the House of Rimmon, sonny."

"Nay," said the captain, pleasantly, "say no more. I would not be an occasion of stumbling to any. It would be a thousand pities to risk a sojourn in purgatory for the sake of a trumpery game of cards;" and, cocking the other pistol, he laid one on either side of him.

The bald young man, a good deal flustered, drew up a chair and sat down, wiping the beads of perspiration from his forehead with his coat cuff.

"It becomes my turn to entreat the pleasure, although I fear you will find me but a dull opponent," he said, with a ghastly attempt at urbanity. "Come, sir, let us to't. I am heartily glad of the opportunity."

"No, no," said the captain, shuffling the cards. "Y' are forcing yourself out of sheer good nature. I see it. I will have no man blacken his record in heaven for me!"

"Not a jot, not a tittle," returned the other, with an obsequious alacrity. "And I take it greatly as a favor you should play with so rusty an amateur."

"Well, have it as you will, then," said the captain. "And what shall we call the stakes?"

"Shall we say—Jacobuses?" said the bald young man, smoothly.

A doubt crossed the mind of Captain Jacobus, and he looked up sharply at the speaker But the bald young man was laboriously dealing the cards, his white face creased in a fatuous smile; and the captain could make nothing of his expression.

"Why, yes, with all my heart," returned the captain. "Jacobuses, certainly!" and the two men settled to the game, the clergyman conning his play with the most arduous attention, often clutching his jaw and pausing to consider; and the captain, with scarcely a glance at his hand, nonchalently tossing his cards on the table.

They played without exchanging a word; at intervals a smouldering log broke and fell upon the hearth, disengaging a shower of sparks; the old clergyman snored in the chimney corner, and the night wind rustled in the trees outside. At first the game went evenly; but, as the night wore on, a little heap of gold began to accumulate at the elbow of the bald young man, in a manner to the captain quite unaccountable. The doubt in his mind grew and pricked him. He began to watch the other narrowly, and presently detected a piece of very deft manipulation. The highwayman said nothing, but, twisting his moustache, looked the other full in the eyes. The cheat blinked, went very white, and glanced swiftly round at the sleeper, who continued to snore placidly; but the captain, at the moment of choosing a card, and without turning his head, saw the old man's eyes open wide and shoot an answering look of meaning at his son. The incident passed so quickly that to an onlooker the pause in the game would have been barely noticeable. Captain Jacobus, under cover of the table, unsheathed a short dirk, and laid it, naked, on his knee.

Soon the pile of gold pieces began to dwindle and change sides upon the table, when suddenly, as the bald young man laid down a card, the Captain, with an oath, drove his dagger through the back of his opponent's hand, deep into the oak.

"Not again, my cully!" he cried.

The man screamed and fell back in a swoon, and at the sound the other parson leaped to his feet with a cry, whipping a great horse-pistol from his pocket. But the Captain was too quick for him; before he could bring the ponderous engine to bear, the highwayman had caught his wrist with one hand, and trust the muzzle of a pistol into his face with the other. The clergyman's weapon exploded harmlessly, the bullet striking the ceiling.

"Now," said Captain Jacobus, releasing him, "it's my turn! Obey orders!" he thundered. "Hand up those saddles!"

The old man with shaking fingers and a very wry face, heaped up the baggage and dumped it on the table, where the litter of cards was afloat in widening pools of blood.

"Empty out the saddle-bags!" Give me but the shadow of disobedience, and I'll put a bullet in you. What's here? Now what is a couple of rascal parsons doing with a fortune of gold? Won at the cards, I suppose! And what kind of gear is this for a clergyman?"

For among a miscellany of personal effects were two bulky leathern bags, full to the throat with broad pieces, a great, jeweled watch, and a handful of ladies' rings and trinkets. The sham clergyman, biting his fingers, and looking haggardly at the spoil, stood in sullen silence. At the other end of the table the bald young man was moaning and writhing in his chair, his hand pinned fast. The Captain, vigilant as a bird, but thoroughly at his ease and enjoying himself hugely, leaned against the panelling, eyeing the pair by turns.

"Come," he said, "speak up, parson! Make a clean confession. You may tie up your little boy, if your care to, while you talk."

The old man cast a venomous glance of contempt upon his abject offspring. "Serve him right!" he broke out savagely. "The clumsy fool!"

"I begin to perceive you are something of a precisian," remarked the Captain. "Let me make your son's excuses. To get the better of Captain Jacobus is a highly temerarious enterprise for a young man, though I say it. But I must ask you to take my dagger out of him, and to clean it. I thank you. Now add your purse to the blunt, and pack it all carefully up again. It's time for me to go, as the song says."

"Come," returned the other, roughly, "let's talk sense, Captain. The crop was fairly nimmed on the road, as you might have done yourself. You can't mean to whiddle your fellows?"

"On the road? You surprise me! And yet I had some kind of an inkling! that it wasn't entirely parson beneath those beautiful black clothes, too," said the Captain, genially.

"Why, of course! of course! gentlemen of the road, like yourself! said the old man, brightening somewhat at the friendliness of the other's tone. "But parsons we've been for the last six months, just to implant a little confidence."

"And how did it all come about?" inquired Captain Jacobus.

"Parsons we were for six months," repeated the imposter, "in Kingsclere yonder." He jerked his thumb over his shoulder. "Did you never try the lay, Captain? You have to live mighty strict while it lasts, but it's a good lay! a good lay!" The speaker smiled, sourly, at the recollection. "Highly respected by rich and poor, there was nothing good enough for such a brace of saints as Johnny and me. Fat collections every Sabbath, and the poultry and butter and cheeses,—why, we lived like a couple of kings, except for the liquor. Your parson must be cruel sparing of the bene-bowse. That was where the shoe pinched. But at last our chance came along, for a girl of the place was going to be married to some bloated cit in Winchester. Her men-folk were out o' the way, and who fit to escort her and her mother—and her dowry—as the two tall parsons? So, one on each side, all for fear of you, Captain, we jogged along till nightfall . . . And here we are, and I offering you a third of the swag; and what could be fairer?"

"You dogs of Egypt!" began Captain Jacobus, in a voice that made the glasses ring, "would you make terms with me? By the heavens you blaspheme you shall strip yourself of every doit! 'Tis you and your like bring disgrace upon the names of the King's gentlemen. Are we to keep the road, with curs like you snapping at our heels? What! You would decoy two poor ladies upon the King's highway, and drag the very rings from their fingers? You would poach on the manor of Captain Jacobus, take possession of his inn, sharp him at the cards, and shoot him through the head afterwards, if he hadn't been a match for the hulking pair of you rum clapper-dogeons! All that you would do; and, when he gets upsides with you, you have the bravado to inform him of it to his face, and to offer him a share! A share! To me!" and the orator interpolated some highly-stimulating oaths. "A share! You shall see, now! Empty your pockets on the table. Take off that ring—off with it—that or the finger. Search the other rascal. Now strip, the pair of you! Quick about it! Am I to dance attendance upon you, while you make a toilet? Put the clothes on the fire So!"

The two men, constrained by the brace of grinning pistol muzzles, stripped to their shirts and obeyed in silence. The face of the elder was flushed to a dusky red; his eyes shone in his head; a trickle of blood from his bitten lip streaked his white beard; and the younger tottered to and fro, with a death-white face, hugging his wounded hand.

"Now," said Captain Jacobus, "you shall lade my horse for me, by thunder!"

Keeping his eye on the two, he moved to the door, opened it, and whistled. Instantly there was a clatter of hoofs, and his black mare came trotting around the corner and trampled into the room. The Captain stood by his horse's head, rating the shivering wretches like dogs while they strapped on the baggage; and when they had done he led the animal into the road.

"Hold my stirrrup, Gideon!" said the Captain to the hapless Johnny; and including them both in a final exhortation, "The landlord takes your nags for the reckoning. But if ever I meet you out on the pad, I'll shoot you down like vermin, so sure as my name is Captain Jacobus. Stand clear!"

And with a bound he was gone, leaving the two half-clad rascals a prey to the humiliation of impotent fury, and the most deadly discomfiture of body, amid a scene of the dismalest disorder, the last sparks of their clothes flying up the chimney in the icy draught, and the gray light of the winter's dawn paling the candles.

It is upon record that Captain Jacobus took it upon himself to restore all the trinkets, and, according to his rule in such cases, one-half the money, to the rightful owners thereof; and that the other half went into the bottomless pocket of King Charles the Second, then living very privately in the city of Cologne.

An Improved Saw.

People who cut up very valuable timber into merchantable shape have always felt a certain amount of regret at the great waste as seen in the enormous piles of sawdust that accumulates. For this reason it has been economy to use band saws, which are extremely thin and durable. Circular saws have not heretofore been as available for this work on account of their much greater thickness, but, being cheaper and much more easily managed, they have been used, even though the waste of material incident thereto has been great. By a new means a 12-gauge 54-inch circular saw has been operated, and the inventor says that it behaves in the most approved fashion in all respects, doing the work as well as thick saws and standing the strain in the most satisfactory manner. This is of a great deal of importance, as a thin circular saw can be operated where a band saw is difficult to handle, and is therefore an economy and also much more convenient.

CUBAN WEAPON.

THE MACHETE A TERROR IN THE HANDS OF THE INSURGENTS.

The Skilful User Cuts and Tears the Spanish Enemy and Sometimes Severs His Head.

Cuba has a terrible national weapon. In the present conflict in progress in Cuba the insurgents have done such deadly execution with it that the Spaniards have decided to arm their own infantry with it in order to be able to meet the insurgents on more nearly equal terms. This weapon is the machete.

The machete is the Central and South American agricultural tool. It is pronounced as if spelled mahtchay-tay, with an accent on the ay of the second syllable. It is the husbandman's implement in all sugar growing countries. There are some three or four hundred styles used in Brazil, the Central American States, Mexico and San Domingo. Each country uses a different blade, and of each there are about a hundred varieties.

But wherever it appears and whatever its style, it is a murderous weapon in the hands of those accustomed to its use. It has played no small part in the history of all uprisings in the Spanish speaking provinces. But in Cuba it has done such execution that if the island should win her freedom the machete ought to be included in the coat-of-arms of Cuba libra.

In Cuba every man possesses a machete, no matter what else he doesn't own. It is the tool of the Cuban workingman. With it he earns his living cutting the sugar cane. With it he cuts the firewood for his own use. Indeed, it is hatchet and knife combined for him.

Every Cuban except those who live in the big cities, like Havana, is familiar with the use of the machete. The rank and file of the Cuban insurgents, who come from the plantations, are not skilled in the use of firearms. But they make up for it by the ferocity with which they engage in close-quarter encounters with Spanish soldiery with the faithful machete. When this is the case the Spaniard fares badly and the machete man leaves a lot of bloody corpses or wounded bodies behind him.

A young Cuban explained the most common manner of using the machete. It is entirely different from sword practice; the thrust is not employed at all. The aim of the machete user is to cut, rip and tear his opponent and disable or kill at once. Among the insurgets the privates, who are armed with machetes, carry the weapon in the scabbard at the left side of the belt or dangling from a chain abot the right wrist. In any case the weapon is not held for use until the lines are within a few yards of each other.

When the word it passed the machete is pulled from the scabbard with an upward stroke diagonally to the right, with the longest and sharp edge toward the enemy. This constitutes one stroke, and is aimed at the abdomen of the attacked person with the design of cutting or tearing the body. With the weapon raised to the length of the right arm the wrist is simply turned over, and the machete makes a stroke back to the left so as to slash the attacked person's neck and, if possible, partially behead him. With still one more turn of the wrist the edge of the machete strikes downward, cleaving the body again.

This is all done with wonderful dexterity. These strokes are the easiest form of attack to learn among edged weapons. In the hands of the insurgents who are habituated to the use of the machete and are very strong the blows are described as wicked. Many times heads are all but severed from the body, and a machete wound is usually fatal.

The machete used by the insurgents at present is a very cheap and ordinary looking affair and costs less than a dollar. It is made in England and in Germany. The blades are from twenty to thirty inches long. Some of them have a blade slightly curved backward towards the thick, dull edge with a rounded point curved back to the thick edge. The favorite and the one that has done most damage to the Spanish forces has the thirty inch blade, about three inches wide, long, straight and clean looking, and with the end cut off diagonally to a point, as a milliner cuts the ends of a ribbon bow. The handle is of rough looking bone, the handle of the blade being run through the centre and fastened together with what looks like four ordinary nails with the heads cut off. There is no guard at all and the machete man often gets his fingers badly wounded. That is the simplest machete.

Others have the bone handle curved to fit into the palm of the hand. When the Cuban husbandman gets his machete it isn't at all sharp. He, however, whets it up until it cuts very easily. A Cuban who has been with the insurgent army described the scene after an encounter, when the insurgents sat around, each busily sharpening his machet for the next assault.

Not only the privates, but the officers as well use the machete. The officers have a shorter weapon and of better stuff. The long blades of the machete of the private will almost bend double without breaking. The shorter, broader, thicker weapons have not the same elasticity.

Astonishing stories are told of the force of the blow that the insurgent can give with the native knife. In the National Museum at Madrid is an American rifle, which, it is claimed, was completely split in half lengthwise, with a blow from a machete.

Women have been known to use the machete, and during the Ten Years' War there were numerous instances where women whose husbands were away fighting defended themselves and children with the machete.

AMERICAN TORQUOISES.

One Gem Which We are Mining Extensively.

Although the United States cannot claim to be considered one of the great gem-producing countries of the world, almost every known variety of precious stone has been found within its limits. Few gems, however, are common enough to be of decided commercial importance, and systematic mining is rarely carried on. The only exception to this is afforded by the turquoise. The last edition of the "Mineral Resources of the United States" gives the value of the rough gems of all kinds produced here during 1893 as amounting to $264,041—of which $143,136 goes to the credit of the turquoise mines.

Almost all of the American turquoise comes from Santa Fe County, New Mexico, or Mohave County, Arizona.

As in Persia, the turquoise, both in New Mexico and in Arizona, occurs in veins permeating volcanic rocks, a yellowish brown trachyte being the commonest matrix. The Pueblo Indians find them an easy way of making money, as they can be obtained with little trouble, and after being subjected to rough grinding, can be readily sold to travelers. Formerly, when the Indian was more unsophisticated, choice stones could be obtained from them at the outlay of a few cents, but of late years the sellers have begun to realize the value of their goods, and now few real bargains can be secured.

The ancient inhabitants of Mexico mined the turquoise extensively, and the invading Spaniards found it largely used to incrust human skulls, and also to inlay mosaics and to decorate obsidian ornaments. Traces of the old mines can be found to this day, and rubbish heaps are common in the turquoise district. In the Arizona mines they tell how, on a tunnel being run through a turquoise deposit, the miners came across the remains of a more ancient tunnel, its top and sides rent and caved in as if by an earthquake, while in a small space, three or four feet each way, was the skeleton of the unfortunate Aztec, who had been imprisoned there by the falling in of the roof. In one hand the skeleton still clutched the handle of his old mine hammer, and at his side was a leather bag containing, as the discoverers found, several choice stones. It only shows that in the old days men would take as big risks in search of treasure as they will now.

Another tale of turquoises drifts up from Yucatan. It tells of an idol in an ancient temple, around whose neck, arms and ankles are hung strings of magnificent turquoises, while each of its eyes is a single large stone. The narrator, a Mexican miner, claimed that these eye stones were about three inches in their largest diameter. There is something in this story irresistibly suggestive of Rider Haggard's idols.

The Great Sails of Racing Yachts.

The sails of the racers are probably the most wonderful part of their whole make up. Defender, when she has her mainsail, her jib, her jib topsail, her staysail, and her working topsail up, carries 12,000 square feet of canvas. And when she substitutes for these working-sails her balloon jib, her club topsail, and puts out her spinnaker she almost doubles that area. These sails cost thousands of dollars, because there must be several of each in case of accident to one or another, and for use in the different kinds of wind that may prevail in the race. There is a heavy mainsail for strong winds, of sea-island cotton or Egyptian cotton or ramie cloth, while the jibs are made of lighter grades of the same material, until they come down to the constituency of a coarse pocket-handkerchief. One of Defender's spinnaker's is of Scotch linen. In 1893 it was reported that one of Valkyrie II's. big spinnakers was of silk, but it was not; it was of exceedingly fine Irish linen.

Taking all these matters into account, and considering that each boat must have from forty to fifty sailors to man her, it becomes evident that the building and maintaining of such a yacht is a matter of no small expense. Mr. George Gould spent no less that $40,000 to put Vigilant in condition to race with Defender in the preliminary trials this year. Ths crew has to be engaged and trained for weeks before the racer is put into commission, and kept at work for a couple of months before the great contests for the cup are held. These sailors, of course, cannot live on the yacht, since there is no room for bunks or lockers or a galley on the modern racing machine. Therefore both Defender and Valkyrie had steam-tenders.

An Electrified Mail Box.

There is a United States letter box on Grand street, Paterson, with letters in it which will not be delivered to the addresses in the morning mail. Letter Carrier James Low attempted to take them out last evening. When he rested one hand on the box and with the other inserted his key in the lock he was sent reeling twenty feet away and picked up dazed.

Others tried to open the box with the same result. The box is charged with electricity, and unless the current is cut off the box cannot be opened.

THE WHITE BIRCH.

A Splendid Tree That is Put to Many Uses.

"Why not call trees people?—since, if you come to live among them year after year, you will learn to know many of them personally, and an attachment will grow up between you and them individually." So writes that "Doctor Amabilis" of woodcraft, W. C. Prime, in his book "Among the Northern Hills," and straightway launches forth into eulogy of the white birch. And truly it is an admirable, lovable and comfortable tree, beautiful to look upon and full of various uses. Its wood is strong to make paddles and axe handles, and glorious to burn, blazing up at first with a flashing flame, and then holding the fire in its glowing heart all through the night. Its bark is the most serviceable of all the products of the wilderness. In Russia, they say, it is used in tanning, and gives its subtle, sacerdotal fragrance to Russia leather. But here in the woods it serves more primitive ends. It can be peeled off in a huge roll from some giant tree and fashioned into a swift canoe to carry man over the waters. It can be cut into square sheets to roof his shanty in the forest. It is the paper on which he writes his woodland despatches, and the flexible material which he bends into drinking cups of silver lined with gold. A thin strip of it wrapped around the end of a candle and fastened in a cleft stick makes a practicable chandelier. A basket for berries, a horn to call the lovelorn moose through the autumnal woods, a canvas on which to draw the outline of great and memorable fish—all these and many other indispensable luxuries are stored up for the skilful woodsman in birch bark.

Only do not rob or mar the tree unless you really need what it has to give you. Let it stand and grow in virgin majesty, ungirdled and unscarred, while the trunk becomes a firm pillar of the forest temple, and the branches spread abroad a refuge of bright green leaves for the birds of the air. Nature never made a more excellent piece of handiwork. "And if," said my lady Greygown, "I should ever become a dryad, I would choose to be transformed into a white birch. And then, when the days of my life were numbered, and the sap had ceased to flow, and the last leaf had fallen, and the dry bark hung around me in ragged curls and streamers, some wandering hunter would come in the wintry night and touch a lighted coal to my body, and my spirit would flash up in a fiery chariot into the sky.

The Nautch Dancer.

The tent was already densely packed with Hindoo spectators, a line of statuesque torch bearers stood around a long carpet, and at the end of the carpet lay a pile of cushions under a canopy, all of gold worked crimson velvet. This was the Rajah's place, but as he had sent word that he could not be present, the music struck up when our party had seated themselves in a row of chairs on a raised platform at the right. Then the dancing began—dances by several bayaderes, and single dances accompanied with song or recitative, ending with a performance by the court actors. After a preliminary ballet, in which two or three took part, a dainty little personage came forward—graceful, gazelle-eyed—enveloped in a filmy cloud of black and gold gauze, which floated airily about her; she was the living incarnation of the Nautch, as interpreted by the sculptors of Chitor; from the air of laughing assurance with which she surveyed her assembled subjects, it was evident that she was accustomed to homage and sure of conquest. She held her audience absorbed and expectant by the monotonous and plaintive cadence of her song, by long glances full of intense meaning from half closed eyes, and by swift changes of expression and mood, as well as by the spell of "woven paces and of waving arms." One may see many a Nautch without retaining such a vivid impression; much of its force was owing, no doubt, to the fitness of the place and the charm of strange accessories, the uncertain glare of the smoking torches, the mingling of musky odors with the overpowering scent of attar of roses, and of wilting jasmine flowers; these perfumes were intensified in the close air of the tent by the heat of the night—the prelude to the fiercer heat which comes with the morning and the rising of the hot wind.

Expensive Bird Skins.

Skins of the great auk are still more valuable than eggs, but the number of transactions has been very much fewer; in fact, it is believed the last one previous to the sale this year took place in 1869. This had belonged to Dr. Troughton, and brought £94 10s. The Edinburgh Museum had an opportunity of acquiring one in 1870 for £100, but the offer was declined. However, in 1895, a fine specimen was secured for 350 guineas. The great auk preserved in the Natural History Museum of Central Park, New York, cost £130 in 1868. Previous to this the value rapidly declines, so to speak, as in 1860 Mr. Champley bought a skin and an egg for £45. It is safe to say they would fetch ten times as much now. The skin possessed by Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch, Lochgilphead, New-Brunswick, is thought to have cost originally, about the year 1840, only £2 or £3.

Mr. Bullock's great auk, sent to him from Papa Westra, Orkney, was, after his death, sold in the year 1819 for £15 5s. 6d., and this although it was a genuine British specimen, and therefore almost if not quite unique in this respect. Yet—and this must close the summary of prices—the value of a skin in 1834 was only about £8. Truly, tempora mutantur.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 10.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Prothonotary,
WM. F. SMITH.

For District Attorney,
WM. J. SINGER.

THE fight between Quay and Hastings is breaking out fresh again, over the election of delegates to the National Republican convention.

WE feel like predicting that William C. Whitney, of New York, will be the next Democratic nominee for President. He is a good man, and would be hard to beat.

IT is denied that Gov. Hastings will be a candidate for delegate to the National Republican convention from this congressional district. The Quay people have the majority in the district hence the delegate will be of that stripe.

OUR county should roll up its old-fashioned Democratic majority in November. Our county affairs have been admirably managed by the Democratic officials, and under a wise Democratic administration at Washington the country is enjoying prosperity.

VOTER, remember that the last legislature endeavored to pass a law pensioning the judges of this state, altho they get fat salaries. This is a favorite Republican measure and they will make it a law unless you quit voting that ticket.

DON'T forget, voters, when you go to the polls in November, that the Republican legislature, last winter, scandalously voted away the public funds, on jobs, to the amount of two millions beyond the entire revenues of the commonwealth.

THE cry of non-partisanship in the Common Pleas Judges' contests throughout the state is being raised by some Republican organs. They still cling to the idea of electing all of their six candidates for Superior Court Judge. Theirs is certainly a one-sided non-partisan scheme.

ON THE evening just before the Quay caucus was held, at the recent Republican state convention, and while the Combine was still boasting it would elect Gilkison state chairman, Quay made the remark, "to-morrow I will bring Gilkison down to nominate me himself for state chairman, by acclamation, by —." And when "to-morrow" came, it was so.

IT is admitted pretty generally, now, that the Wilson tariff is a blessing for the country. Its good workings have been felt among all classes and in all avenues of business. It proves the wisdom of Democratic tariff reform, and the truth of Democratic argument that its policy would work for the general good. Stand by the Democracy with your votes next November.

LET the voting tax-payer, this fall, remember the infamous and iniquitous doings of the last legisture. Nothing in the history of the state ever came up to it.

It created a horde of new and unnecessary offices to make places for party heelers.

It robbed the people out of millions for the benefit of the Standard Oil monopoly.

It raised the salaries of office holders whose pay was already too high.

It created a new and expensive and useless court of seven judges.

It passed thieving appropriation jobs to rob the treasury under the color of law.

It is guilty of scores of other iniquities that should damn it in the eyes of every honest man.

WELL cared for is Centre county under the present state administration. We have,

Hastings, governor.

Beaver, superior judge.

Hamilton, deputy sec'y agriculture.

Atherton, Pres't board of University examination for the state.

Purdue, Huntingdon reformatory.

Harris, secretary in excutive department.

Miss Fauble, stenographer executive department.

Reynolds, aid governor's staff.

Reeder, aid governor's staff, and deputy adj. general's dep't.

All creditable appointments, and competent. The disappointed ones should have an installment of the governor's old boots, shoes, shirts, coats, pants and vests, and all sores will be healed.

SOME of the ultra-Protectiontionist organs have reached the conclusion that the tariff cuts no figure in the campaign. They were never more mistaken in their lives. The Wilson tariff measure is very much in evidence this year. The noise and bustle of increased industry are heard on every hand, and the benefit of increased wages is being felt too well to give the voters any chance to lose sight of the wise administration of the Democracy. The people were hasty last year. Their eyes are open, and they are now able to sift the wheat from the chaff and will not be fooled longer by empty assertions and impossible prophecies. With the facts before them, they cannot fail to see the justice of supporting the Democratic ticket in its entirety.

WANTED—A WAR RECORD.

The Republicans want to elect Abe Miller as prothonotary, on his war record—keeping in the dark his doubtful competency. Now if Mr. Miller's friends admit he does not have the requisite qualifications for the important office of prothonotary, then why don't they put out "his war record" if he has any? If Mr. Miller has no war record, and is not competent, then there is nothing at all in his favor, and that is about the exact situation. There is no war record for Mr. Miller, that will speak in his favor, and such as it is, his friends, nor his organ, the *Gazette*, will not produce it, and it will be left for the REPORTER and other Democratic papers to print his war record and supply that which his own side will try to hide. Mr. Miller's "war record" was not of a character to even bring him within the pension laws, and the pension he does get has about it an air of suspicion, for it had to be engineered by special act, which dodged all scrutiny into his "war record," and says oblivion to it.

We will, in our next issue, refer more at length to this mysterious "war record" and convince every candid voter that it is a record that is dimmed by that of every honorably discharged soldier.

AFTER HARRISON, WHAT?

With Harrison out of the field how are the other starters in the Republican Presidential free-to-all race placed?

At first blush it would seem that McKinley would benefit by the withdrawal. But with every succeeding month of renewed prosperity, the Ohio man of one idea becomes more illogical as a candidate. The logical result of a campaign with an illogical candidate is defeat. The shrewd and hard-headed Republican leaders are not likely to court defeat next year on any sentimental ground.

Mr. Reed is badly placed on the furtherest eastern fringe of the Union. He "wobbled" at a critical moment on the silver question. His sharp tongue has made him many enemies. His extreme partisanship and reckless use of power have not commended him to the sober-minded and conservative voters, who, after all, determine Presidential elections in a majority of cases. Mr. Reed is a brainy man and a powerful party leader, but he is not the first of his party to put the Presidency out of reach by the very excess of his strong qualities.

Narrowing the field to Governor Morton in the east and Senator Allison in the west, the choice will be greatly influenced by the result of the elections this year and by the course of Congress at the coming session. The carrying of New York and New Jersey by the Democrats, and possibly Ohio, and the forcing of a new issue by Congress, would act upon the political situation like the introduction of a powerful new element into a chemical combination. It would precipitate and clarify the mixture. Such a result emphasizing again the importance of carrying New York, and teaching the lately confident Republicans the need of extreme caution and determined effort, would undoubtedly increase the chances of Governor Morton's nomination, provided the state of his health would then warrant the experiment.

But many things politically may happen in eight months.

Widows Pensions.

The pension allowed the widow of a soldier ceases under the law when she marries again. If she has any children by her first marriage she may continue to draw a pension as guardian of her children after marriage, but in such an event she must surrender her widow's certificate and be appointed guardian of the children. The pension drawn as guardian ceases when the child reaches the age of sixteen years. If the widow continues to draw the pension as a widow after marriage she may be proceeded against civilly for the recovery of the money overdrawn, if she has property, and may also be prosecuted criminally.

No Outside Hustling.

The Postoffice Department has notified Postmasters that the execution of pension vouchers must be confined to the pensioners who are "within the delivery" of the Postmaster's own office.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

OPENING

OF THE

FALL CAMPAIGN!

A HOT CONTEST

Against all High Prices; against all old methods of business.

We are ready with the largest stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes for the Fall and Winter trade.

Note The Following:

A Cassimere Suit at $5.00, as good as we had a year ago at $8.00 An extra heavy Mixed Cassimere Suit at $6.00, as good as we had a year ago at $10.

An All Wool Black Cheviot at $5. 0, as good as we had a year ago at $8. A fine Black Diaganal Suit; would be cheap at $12. A fine Black Diaganal at $10, usually sold at $13. An extra fine Nigger Head Cheviot at $8, something entirely new, as good as a $12 Suit.

An extra fine Nigger Head Cheviot at $10, extra fine trimmings and linings, extra making, worth every cent of $15. An extra fine Nigger Head Cheviot at $11.50, as fine as any tailor-made at $18 or $20.

Children's Suits, 90c up. Children's Brown, Blue and Black Cheviots from $1.25 up. A good, heavy, Cheviot Cassimere in Black, Blue and Mixed at $1.50.

We have the greatest lot of Boy's Suits at $2.50, all wool, extra wearing, as good as you can buy for $4. Children's Overcoats, $1.39 up. Youth's Suits from $3 up to the very finest, all the varieties.

Boy's Knee Pants, 23c up to the very finest. Boy's all wool Knee Pants at 50c. Men's all wool Pants at $1.50 per pair. Men's good quality heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, at 37c. Men's Merino Undershirts and Drawers at 19c. Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers, 7c. up Men's Suspenders, 8c. up.

We have the greatest line of Boy's Suits, at $3.50 in Black, Blue and Brown Cheviots, Cassimeres, etc., as good as you will buy any where for $5.

Men's Fur Hats, a regular $1 Hat for 69c. Men's Fur Stiff Hats worth $1.25 for 68c. Boy's Wool Hats, 18c. Boy's First Quality Wool Hats, 40c. Boy's First Class Fur Hats, 49c.

DRY GOODS.

Canton Flannels, 4c up. Shaker Flannels, 5c up, All Wool splendid quality Dress Goods, 37 inches wide, 30c per yard. Plain Dress Cloth, from 18c up. Dress Plaids, from 5c up.

All Wool Serges, in all colors, 40 inches wide, 34c. All Wool Serges, 46 inches wide, in all colors, 37c up.

Unbleached Muslin, 1 yard wide, from 3 1-2c up. The very best Calico, 4 1-2 and 5c. Good quality dark Dress Gingham, at 5c. Bleached Muslin, from 4 1-2c up.

SHOES.

The greatest stock in this part of the State.

Ladies' Kid Shoes at 99c. Ladies' Genuine Dongola Kid Shoes, Patent Leather Tip, Opera Toe, Common Sense Toe, Razor Toe, $1.25 per pair, every pair warranted. A Ladies' very fine quality Dongola Kid, all the latest shapes, every pair warranted, at $1.39.

Ladies' very fine Dongola Kid, McKay Sewed, in all the different styles, at $1.90, every pair warranted. A still finer grade Dongola Kid, all the latest shapes, Goodyear Welt, as fine as hand made, at $2.40, every pair warranted.

Men's Heavy Boots, $1.45, $1.90, etc. Men's Dress Shoes, $1.24 and up, all warranted. A Men's Working Shoe, at $1 up to $1.48. If they don't give satisfaction, we will make it right.

We have the largest stock of all the above goods. Our prices will compete with New York and Philadelphia prices.

We have opened a Mail Order Department. If you cannot come and see us, write for prices and samples.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, the undersigned will offer at public sale at the late residence of William Mulbarger, Sr., deceased, one and one-half miles south-west of Tusseyville, Pa.; on

— SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1895. —

the following described real estate of said deceased:

TRACT NO. 1.—Beginning at a post in the middle of the creek, near saw mill property of other lands of said William Mulbarger, thence north 2 degrees, east 11 5-10 perches to an ironwood, thence by the same north 44 degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence by same north 46½ degrees, east 26 3-10 perches to post in road, thence by the same south 58 degrees, east 18 perches to middle of bridge, thence down middle of the creek north 11 degrees, east 22 perches to the middle of the creek, thence north 31⅛ degrees, west 70 perches to post in creek, thence down the creek north 34⅛ degrees east 10 perches in creek, thence by same north 7¼ degrees east 17 8-10 perches to post, thence 87½ degrees west 33 perches to post in road, thence by same north 36½ degrees east 5 3-10 perches to stones at road, thence by the same north 64½ degrees east 3 perches to post, thence north 38⅛ degrees west 1 6-10 perches to post, thence south 89 degrees west 19 1-10 perches to post, thence north 84½ degrees west 18 4-10 perches to post, thence south 73½ degrees west 24 5-10 perches to post, thence by same south 89¼ degrees west 22 perches to post, thence by same south 70½ west 25 6-10 perches to post, thence south 53 degrees west 40 3 10 perches to post, thence 40 degrees east 26 perches to post, thence by same north 53 degrees east 31 3-10 perches to post, thence south 40 degrees east 92 perches to middle of creek, thence down middle of creek south 87¼ degrees east 15 8-10 perches to a post, in the middle of the creek, thence down middle of the creek north 62½ degrees east 21 perches to the place of beginning containing 60 acres and allowance.

NO. 2.—Beginning at a post on land of late of Thomas Treaster, thence north ¼ degree west 90 perches to stones, thence south 52½ degrees west 24 perches to stones, thence by the same south ¼ degree east 90 perches to post, thence north 52½ degrees east 24 perches to place of beginning, containing 10 acres and allowance.

NO. 3.—Beginning at bridge thence north 63½ degrees west 18 perches to post thence south 48½ degrees west 26 3-10 perches to post, thence south 41½ degrees east 8 perches to ironwood, thence north 66½ degrees east 22 4-10 perches to breast of dam, thence south 65 degrees east 2 perches to creek, thence north 49 degrees east 10 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 40 8-10 perches.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be announced.

WM. MULBARGER, JR.
Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—SPECIAL TERM Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District consisting of the county of Centre, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, and the Hon Benjamin Rich, associate judges, in and for said county, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of August, 1895, to me directed for holding a special term of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county of Centre, notice is hereby given that the said special term of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer, Terminer, and General Jail delivery, Quarter sessions of the peace and Orphans court of Centre county, will convene on the 2nd Monday of October, being the 14th day of October, 1895, upon which said court all jurors summoned to attend are hereby required to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, the 29th day of August, 1895 and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of Daniel Horner, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by said court to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of J. S. Houseman, administrator of said decedent, and make distribution of the balance found due in the hands of said administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place all claimants are required to present their claims before the auditor or be debarred from coming in on the fund.

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 13, 1895. Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS Court of Centre County, in the estate of Jesse Garrett late of Miles township, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed an auditor in the above estate to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties interested may appear and present their claims or forever afterwards be debarred from coming in on said fund.

H. C. QUIGLEY,
Bellefonte, Pa. Sept. 25, 1895. Auditor.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned, one mile east of Spring Mills, on or about June 1st, 1895, a red bull, about one year old. The owner will prove property, remove same, pay all expenses, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN H. McCOOL.
sep26-3t

Do you Desire to make MONEY?

OUR PLANS OF OPERATION ASSURE ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

Make your money earn you a monthly salary. $10.00 and more made daily by our new Systimatic Plan of Operation on small investments in grain and stock speculation.

All we ask is to investigate our new and original methods. Past working of plan and highest references furnished. Our Booklet "Points and Hints" how to make money and other information sent FREE.

GILMORE & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
92912 Open Board of Trade Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

MEN WANTED.

To sell Nursery Stock and a first-class line of **NEW SEED POTATOES.** No experience required. **STEADY WORK** and **GOOD PAY** weekly. Outfits free. Write

Chas. D. Leonard,
10oc3m Geneva, N. Y.

A Reliable Woman Wanted.

We want a reliable woman in every county to establish a corset parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corsets and "Double from End to End" Clasps, with Asbestos Lined Bust, Protector. Every pair warranted not to break or rust, absolutely impervious to moisture or perspiration. A new pair given for every pair that breaks. Guarantee printed on each corset, recommended by over 10,000 physicians. I furnish complete stock on consignment and pay a salary of $40 to $65 per month and expenses. $3.00 sample outfit free. Send 10 cents postage for sample and terms.

NICHOLS MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct10-3m 378 Canal Street, New York.

Wanted--A Man | To solicit orders for our guaranteed nursery stock. Liberal salary to a local man. Salary and expenses to a man who will travel. Few places left, so write at once.

GUARANTEE NURSERY CO.
10oct6 18th and Chestnut Station, Philad.

ALL GRADES FINE PRINTING

TRY THE REPORTER.

THURSTON GRAND RAPIDS OHIO CHEMICAL COMPANY

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints IF ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

CLEVAN DINGES,

General Insurance and Real Estate.

18 East Third St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.

Fire, Life, Accident and All Kinds of Insurance at Lowest Rates possible in first class Cash Companies.

Real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Your patronage invited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for terms or call at office.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Teething;** Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL

Consult the Old Reliable Specialist **DR. LOBB**

329 N. 15th St. Below Callowhill Philadelphia, Pa.

Loss of manhood and the errors of youth and all diseases arising from excesses, abuse and imprudence, are permanently cured by Dr. Lobb. Thirty years, continuous practice is a guarantee of his skill in treating special diseases of both sexes. If you want your constitution built up, your enfeebled system strengthened and your health restored, consult Dr. Lobb. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential. During the last thirty years Dr. Lobb has cured thousands of cases of impotency and other genital diseases. Office hours, daily and Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 6 to 9 evenings. Send or call for free book on errors of youth and obscure diseases of both sexes.

Rochester Business University.

If you have the remotest idea of pursuing a BUSINESS or SHORTHAND course of study now or later, you should send right away for a beautiful cloth-bound book that tells about a **School of Business** more famous from ocean to ocean than any other on the continent. Invest a postal card. Address "R. B. U." ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PERSONS TO TRAVEL

WANTED.——Several faithful gentlemen and ladies to travel for established house.

SALARY $780.00 AND EXPENSES.

Position permanent if suited; also increase. State reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NATIONAL,
316-317-318 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

B. C. ACHENBACH,

BELLEFONTE.

Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.

Wholesaleing Ice - - - - -

- - - - Cream a Specialty.

Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.

Fine Display of Easter Goods.

Come and See.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **3 times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also **Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.* HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

TANSY PILLS!

ALL DRUG STORES. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Cleve Dinges, of Williamsport, spent a day or so in town last week.

——Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith spent part of last week with their sons in Madisonburg.

——Ed. Nearhood, of Rebersburg, has been employed in Wolf & Crawford's store for the last several weeks.

——Postmaster W. W. Spangler, of Potters Mills, dropped in to see us last Saturday, while in town on business.

——Landlord James S. Reish, of the Potters Mills house, was in town yesterday morning, and dropped in to see us.

——Wagner Geiss is teaching school at Oak Hall. He has a large school and it already numbers over fifty scholars.

——Mrs. Hannah VanDyke, of Lock Haven, spent several days last week with friends in Centre Hall and Potters Mills.

——Miss Susan Foreman who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for the past three weeks is slowly recovering.

——Mrs. John Mullen, of Renova, arrived a few days ago, and is visiting among her relatives here. She will remain for some time.

——Samuel Rowe left on Tuesday for Chicago. He is employed by a large firm manufacturing stone crushers, etc., and has had a few weeks' vacation.

——Prof. Krise has been employed by the township to take charge of the school at Egg Hill. The Prof. goes down and back every day by train, and has lost none of his old time ability.

——William Jordon, of Ohio, is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Daniel Fleisher, and other friends, and has shipped his goods to Aaronsburg, his future home.

——Master Eddie Wallington, of Philadelphia, returned to that city on Wednesday after an eight week's stay in the country with S. W. Smith. Eddie's father died a few days ago, which caused his sudden departure. He was here under the care of the Children's Country Week Association, of Philadelphia.

——J. D. and Mrs. Gentzel, of Georges valley, favored our sanctum with a call. Mrs. Gentzel left a sample of quinces with us, raised on their premises, measuring 14 inches in circumference, one tree having nine of that size on it. Anybody that can send in bigger quinces, is welcome to do so.

——David Foreman came home last week from Bruin, Butler county, where he has been located for the last several months. He was in a company organized to bore for oil on the oil belt, but after punching three holes in the earth it was given up. Oil was found but not in paying quantities. For the present he will not return, but later will go back and start another well.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, Victor Grange has been called to record the death of Bro. Samuel Davis, a charter member, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and sister, and while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, in taking to himself him whom we loved. We rejoice that he is in his eternal home and partaking of that glory which is inherited by those who love the Savior.

Resolved, That in this Providential bereavement we recognize a lesson as to the uncertainty of life, admonishing us to greater fidelity in the Master's work, so that at whatever time He may come we may be watching and working, and so leave our influence for good which shall be felt long after onr names are forgotten.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and be published in the *Keystone Gazette* and the CENTRE REPORTER.

J. D. M. CAMPBELL.
J. F. ROSS.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes; "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and hever found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Broke Her Arm.

Miss Grace, the five-year-old daughter of Adam Ripka, of Centre Hill, fell off a fence recently, and broke both bones in her left forearm. Dr. McGeehon set the fracture and she is doing nicely.

—Gents furnishings in all lines at Lewins, Bellefonte. A dollar goes a great ways at this store.

COBURN.

News of the Past Week as Gathered for Our Readers.

Mr. William Burd and wife, of Booneville, Sundayed at the home of R. J. Snavely.

Mrs. Lewis Snavely is visiting friends at Milroy this week.

John Stonebraker and Samuel Wilson have gone to Milroy where they have secured employment on a large lumber tract operated by Monroe Kulp, of Shamokin.

Prof. A. J. Harter and family after spending a month visiting relatives in this section, returned to their home in Altoona on Saturday.

John Hofla and wife went to Lewisburg on Wednesday to be present at the marriage ceremony of his sister and Dr. Steanes of Mifflinburg.

Mrs. Elmer Cooney has gone to Brush valley to be gone a week.

Mrs. Platt took her mother Mrs. Ganes, to relatives in Georges valley on Sunday last where she will spend several weeks visiting.

P. H. Stover and Jacob Witmyer are buying walnut timber for McLaughlsn Bros. and are hauling it to the station for shipment.

Luther Guisewite is still buying potatoes and shipping them by car lots. He has thus far shipped fourteen car loads.

The pike leading from Coburn to Millheim was sold by the sheriff on Tuesday.

It is reported that Clayton Boob has rented the store room opposite the depot, from A. J. Stover and will open a confectionary store in the near future.

LINDEN HALL.

News Items of the Past Week Gathered for Our Readers.

Water is very scarce in this locality, some of our farmers having had to haul their water for daily use for the last three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George VanTries, of Bellefonte, were pleasant callers at the home of Henry Zeigler on Sunday last.

Mrs. Alfred Lee, who had been spending a week or more with her friends at Tusseyv lle and vicinity has again returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradford of this place spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mrs. Bradford's parents near Colyer.

Miss Bettie Kimport after spending a few weeks vacation with her uncle and aunt at this place has again returned to Lancaster, where she is learning the art of millinery.

Miss Fredda Hess, of this place is a pupil in the Bellefonte school this winter; she put in her first day Monday and seems well pleased with the school system there.

Mrs. Robert McClellan spent a few days among friends in Reedsville last week.

Mrs. Sidney Ballot, of Bellefonte, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Stover.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gettig, of Colyer spent Sunday in our vicinity.

Mr. J. B. Wagner and his friend Miss Anna Fleisher, of Tusseyville, were the guests of Mrs. William Gettig's family on Saturday and Sunday.

—Buy your winter clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte. He has everything and below competition.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	58
Rye	45
Corn	45
Oats	20
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	16
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	8

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR **Sarsaparilla**

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

You Are The Man

WHO SHOULD READ THIS.

....$7.50....

Why pay $10 and $12 for the same goods elsewhere. All wool, stylish and swell Suits and Overcoats, the kind we always sold for from $10 to $12, at the remarkably low price of $7.50. Plenty kinds and styles to suit you all—Sack, Double-breasted and Cutaways. This is positively the biggest Clothing Bargain of the season.

$10.

WHY PAY $15 AND $18?

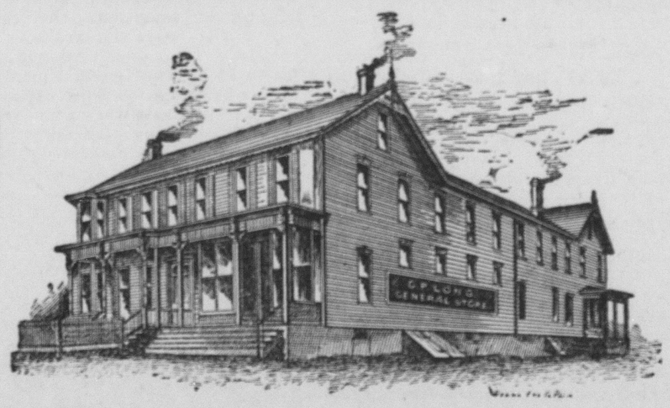
Our line of $10 Men's Suits and Overcoats are the exact same goods, only better. made and nicer fitting goods, than are shown in other stores where you will pay from $15 to $18 for the same thing.

Every other man you see buys his Clothing from us. Why? Because we save him money. Try us. We will do the same for you. A big lot of Boy's Suits very cheap.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Ready For The Fall Trade.

Our stock for the Fall and Winter is now ready on our counters for your inspection.

Our well selected line of Men's, Boys' and Children's suits and overcoats is unsurpassed for style and variety of fabric, and our always popular low prices prevail.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

Before purchasing your Fall and Winter

COATS, CAPES AND JACKETS,

It will be well for you to call and examine our line. We have been very careful in selecting our line of Ladies' Coats and Capes, and have succeeded in securing the very latest styles in the market.

OUR BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER COUNTER

Is unequaled by that of any in the county. Having bought our stock before the advance on leather, we are now in position to save you from 20 to 40 per cent on them. We are also well stocked with

HORSE AND BED BLANKETS

Which we have in all qualities and all prices. See our Hats and Gent's Furnishings.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

Before the Snow Flies....

Is the time to think of what you need for Fall and Winter in the way of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Undermear, etc. We have prepared for you. Our many departments were never so complete as they are now. There has been a drop in the prices in all lines. Take advantage of it, and get the best for the lowest prices. Come soon and reap the benefit.

HARPER & KREAMER, Centre Hall.

ATTORNEYS.

CHRIS HOFFER MURRAY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the Courts. Office in Temple Court, opposite Brockerhoff House.

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Excha ge.

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

EUTAH HOUSE,
POTTERS MILLS, PA.
James S. Reish, Proprietor.
Opened again, the house having been remodeled, repainted, and newly furnished. The public will find it first-class in table, and all other respects. Summer boarders taken on reasonable terms. Healthy locality, fishing and hunting grounds convenient. 1apr6m

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.20 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 15 p. m., Washington at 7 20 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.		A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

A Consul's Report of Recent Experiments.

C. W. Chancellor, United States consul at Havre, France, says, in a recent report to the State Department regarding horseless carriages in France, that the "time seems approaching when automatic road carriages, propelled by steam, electricity or petroleum will come into general use and take away from the patient horse the worst part of his daily toil. The odds at present seem to be rather in favor of petroleum.

"A most interesting competition has recently taken place in France between varied specimens of motor carriages. The course prescribed was from Paris to Bordeaux—a distance of 358 miles—and back again, any vehicle to stand disqualified if it consumed more than one hundred hours on the road. The big prize of the day—40,000 francs ($7,720)—was for four-seated carriages, which was won by Les Fils de Pengeot freres, while Messrs. Panhard & Levasson secured second place with a two-seated carriage, making the trip in twenty-four hours and fifty-three minutes.

"The winning conveyances were propelled by gasoline, and the rate of speed was about fifteen miles an hour, which is regarded as an extremely creditable performance, the long lines of hills being taken into account. These hills appear to have proved too much for the carriages propelled by electricity, of which only one got through, the others having abandoned the contest. One of the steam carriages was brought to a standstill at Versailles early in the race, owing to an accident, and the others lost time by frequent stoppages of five and ten minutes, made for the purpose of taking in coal and water. The electrical conveyances had also to stop, from time to time, to renew their dynamic charges, but the petroleum machines carried enough force for a twenty-four hours' run, and on the return journey the run was made without a single stop. In comparing the merits of the different propelling agents, the palm must, so far, be awarded to petroleum, which is clean, and can be easily carried. The ordinary feeder used for short distances contains less than four quarts of oil, which will last over a journey of twenty miles, or two and one-half hours. For long distances, a receptacle capable of holding enough petroleum for a run of at least twenty or twenty-four hours is provided.

"We hear also of bicycles propelled by petroleum, in which great interest has been exhibited, and half a dozen of such machines started in the race to Bordeaux, one, at least, holding its own among the larger vehicles. It is believed that light petroleum bycycles, tricycles and even four-wheelers will soon come into general use, which will tend to relieve lady cyclists from the necessity of wearing short skirts. Altogether, it seems that petroleum is destined to become the popular agent for solving the problem of traffic and conveyances without horses in the streets of great cities and on smooth country roads."

The Hardest-Headed Man.

Alexander Jones, of San Diego, Cal., the hardest headed man in the world, is dead. Jones had furnished amusement to thousands by allowing them to break canes, chairs and clubs over his head. Many San Franciscans will remember the butting bout he had with a big colored man from up the coast and how the colored man was worsted. He had bested the hardest headed Africans ever put before him.

He was a phenomenon in his way, and more than one medical society and museum has offered to arrange with him for his head after his death, a subject on which he Alexander refused to converse unless in his cups. His picture has appeared in many of the sporting papers, but of late years he has dropped out of prominence, owing to his dissipated habits. Only a few days before his death he told an acquaintance here that, when ill in San Francisco, a medical college offered him over $1,000 for his head, and was so earnest in its offer that he left the city before he was hardly fit for travel.

Last Sunday he was reported quite ill in his room in the lower part of town by some of the inhabitants of that quarter, and he was taken to the County Hospital, where he died soon after and was buried to-day. He was aged 35 and a native of Wales.

A "Town" Under Water.

The tax collector of Kings county has received numerous letters from the east regarding the town of Lake View. In the county recorder's office there is a finely lithographed work purporting to represent the town in question, with a railroad depot and numerous public buildings. The place where the town is represented to be is really under the waters of the Tulare and the record shows the plat to have been filed by Michael O'Brien. Postoffice Inspector Flint is investigating.

When Mars Was Inhabited.

There are many reasons in favor of the supposition that Mars is more likely to have been inhabited in past ages than at the present time, in spite of its atmosphere or water or clouds. Mr. Proctor, for instance, has pointed out that a globe of the size of Mars would cool rather more than two and a half times as quickly as one of the size of the earth. If the earth and Mars were in a similar condition 18,000,000 years ago Mars would have attained (according to that rate of cooling) to the earth's present condition in 7,000,000 years, i. e., 11,000,000 years ago; and the earth would now require 28,000,000 future years in which to cool as much as Mars has cooled during the last 11,000,000 years. So far as regards that consideration, therefore, the probability of the present habitability of Mars must be compared with the probability of the earth's being inhabited when 28,000,000 more years will be past and gone.

A Color Organ.

A "new art," whose value may be more evident as the eye becomes trained to it, has been brought out by a London artist, Wallace Rimington. It consists in the application to color of rhythm and the capability of rapid combinations — qualities hitherto associated with music only. For this a "color organ" has been devised. The keys of the instrument bring colored discs in front of a powerful arc or lime light, and cause any particular color or combination of colors to be projected on a screen. Each note on the keyboard has its own color. An octave represents the ordinary spectrum, which has been divided up into diatonic intervals or notes, the intervals being calculated according to the rate of vibration at different parts of the spectrum. As successive notes are struck, a rapid flitting of soft transparent tints is produced on the screen. At a recent exhibition, various musical extracts were rendered simultaneously on the color organ and on the piano, or by an orchestra, the effect being novel and quite pleasing. Certain defects in the color combinations appeared, but it is possible that these may be remedied in compositions strictly designed for a color instrument.

What He Wanted

A lady who was shopping noticed a very small boy who was employed as "cash" in the store, and being interested in him began to ask him questions:

"Would you like to live with me and have everything my little boy has?" she inquired.

"What does your little boy have?" asked the child, fixing his large, serious eyes upon her.

"Oh, he has books and tops and a pony," and she enumerated a lot of things.

"Has he any papa?" asked the child.

"Oh, yes, he has a dear, kind papa who gives him all these things."

"Then I would like to be your little boy," said the child gravely, "for my papa is dead, and I would rather have him than any of the other things."

The lady who had been merely talking to the child for amusement had hard work to keep back her tears at this naive confession.

Ingenious Beggars.

The beggars of Paris are up to business. For instance, they have regular "Directory of Benefacters"—in two editions—a small one at three francs and a large one for six francs. These give the names of persons known to be benevolent, also their religion and political faith; also the hour at which they may be found at home, &c. The "religious racket" is very remunerative, it seems. An old ragpicker at Clichy lately confessed that last winter her child was baptized twelve times in Protestant churches and ten times in Catholic ones; each time the mother received one franc and a new dress. When epidemics are raging the beggar asks for contributions on the plea that his or her offspring is down with diphtheria, croup, &c., and many people respond in order to get rid of what they believe to be a dangerous person.

Made Sweeter by Salt.

Who would think of making sugar sweeter by the addition of salt? Such, however, is asserted to be the case by Professor Zuntz at a late meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin.

From his experience he finds that if to a solution of sugar be added a slight amount of salt and water so weak that it excites no saline taste, the result is extra sweetening of the sugared water. The weakest of quinine solution is said also to produce a practically similar result.

The explanation given of the above seeming incongruity is that the ever so feeble saltiness imparts an increased sensibility to the sensation of taste by the simultaneous stimuli, and hence an appreciation of additional sweetness.

It Doesn't Pay.

The great Manchester canal, which makes Manchester a seaport, has not realized the expectations of its originators. It cost $75,000,000, and its net receipts last year were only $125,000. Instead of injuring it has benefited Liverpool, that city having secured lower rates by railway, while Manchester is obliged to submit to a heavy increase of taxation to meet the interest on the debt it has incurred in constructing the canal.

Killed in a Peculiar Manner.

A Mrs. Yeager was killed at Altoona, Penn., the other day in a very peculiar manner. She was examining a new house, where the gas fixtures had not been put up, the pipes being stopped with plugs. A storm came up and the house was struck by lightning, which forced one of the plugs violently from its position. It struck the lady on the forehead, fracturing her skull and killing her instantly.

Carrier Pigeons.

In the middle of the square around which the Herald building is built in New York city is a carrier-pigeon house on a level with the roof.

Great care is taken with the pigeons. Their pedigree is kept and they are all named. Then, too, a mark is stamped on their under wings, so there shall be no mistake, and by this means they have often been recovered and sent home when they have lost their bearings or have been stolen. The man whose duty it is to attend to them takes a personal interest in each and every kind.

When a newspaper tug starts down the bay for the yacht races, one of the principal articles taken aboard is a basket with carrier-pigeons, and each bird has a brass band on its foot. At different times during the race messages are written on the thinnest of paper and made into small parcels. These are attached to the band, and the birds thrown up into the air. A pair are usually sent off together, as they fly better, it is thought, in that way.

For a moment they wheel about apparently dazed, poise themselves for perhaps a second, and then fly straight for home.

On one of these races from half an hour to thirty-five minutes was the longest time taken from the moment they were thrown into the air until they arrived at their destination, and the messages were taken from their feet. It was a beautiful sight, and a wondrous one, to see these birds arrive. Curiously enough, in some instances they brought back with them strange pigeons who had joined them on the trip, evidently much interested to know the outcome of the yacht race. The strange birds did not stay at the cote after nightfall, and apparently felt themselves quite out of place with pigeons of such intelligence.

The Fatal Letter "M."

"Speaking of the burning of the Big Sandy in the recent conflagration on the river," said Steamboat Inspector Dameron, the other day, "it is an interesting fact to note that the engineer of the boat, Willard Alexander, is one of the river men who have been pursued by disaster wherever they have gone. Rivermen as a rule are more or less superstitious, but in some cases they certainly have grounds. One of these superstitions is that a boat the name of which begins with the letter "M" is bound to meet with misfortune. In the case of Engineer Alexander this is the third boat which has been burned under him. The other two boats were the Mary Huston and the State of Missouri. I have known a number of cases where men were actually compelled to leave the river just because they had such a record for ill luck that no one would employ them. Prominent among these was Captain Chenowith, of St. Louis. Every boat he had charge of was destroyed, until finally he could find no one who would employ him and he was obliged to go into a different business."

Marked Cent Reappears.

Ross Gillespie, a well known silversmith, was displaying with great pride an ordinary copper cent, one of the cartwheel variety, to his friends last night, says the Philadelphia Record. The coin bore the date of 1861, the year Mr. Gillespie began his apprenticeship. On the reverse side was stamped a wreath, in the center of which were Mr. Gillespie's initials, "R. A. G." The design was placed upon the coin thirty-four years ago by the then young man, who turned it loose in the world of commerce with a remark to his friends that he expected some day to see it come back to him again. Like the bad penny it was, it did turn up, but in a rather unexpected manner. Passing up Tenth street one day Mr. Gillespie paused to look at the display in the show window of a numismatist. One moldy-looking copper cent attracted his attention, and a close inspection revealed the coin that had been marked by him years ago. It took twenty-five cents to purchase the coin, but now it is a priceless charm, dangling from the gold watch chain of its proud owner.

A Clever Teacher.

Consideration for others is not always rewarded in this world, however it, may be in the next. The Nashua (N. H.) school board wished to get rid of a teacher for what was, to it, incompetence, but in order not to interfere with the teacher's prospects elsewhere the board committee agreed to elect her provided she would resign at once. She was elected, did resign, but before acceptance by the board she withdrew her resignation, and substituted a request to be relieved of certain work, which the board refused to grant, and thereby rather estopped itself from demanding her resignation. This young woman may not be a very good teacher, but she is a capital politician.

Speedy Justice in Oklahoma.

"Whenever a man is shot by an officer of the law in our country he is immediately described by the newspapers as a member of one of the several bands of desperadoes supposed to infest that section," said Charles B. Adams of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mr. Adams was clerk of the Federal Court from the opening of the country until last July, and is returning home from a trip to Washington on business connected with that office. "As a matter of fact, criminals are apprehended, convicted and punished in Oklahoma much quicker, in proportion to the population, than in the older communities. Owing to the scattered and light settlement of the country it is easy to apprehend a criminal, and the border lawlessness that marks the opening of a new country is followed by a strong determination to suppress and eradicate such a condition. There is no sentiment among those drawn together to try a criminal, and frequently a verdict is set aside owing to its severity.

A Queer Marine Vehicle.

A French genius is credited with the invention of a curious marine conundrum, a four or eight or ten-wheeled cycle, whose wheels are entirely hollow and air-tight and keep the structure above water; these four or ten wheels are located by parts, and between the starboard and the larboard set a horizontal platform is suspended, upon which are built cabins, dining room, engine room, etc., intended simply for passengers, there being no hull in which to stow a cargo, while the wheels instead of sliding across the water and cutting it, as do common craft, roll upon it. The rudder for this new boat is described as consisting of a hollow vertical metallic tube, which dips into the water, and is provided with a lateral slit, through this slit water being forced by an engine at high pressure, and the reaction of this water upon the surrounding medium propelling the craft at the same time that steers it. The cylinder, which is in the nature of things movable, turns around its axis vertically, by which means the slit may be placed as it should be.

Three Forms of Chimneys.

There are now three forms of chimneys, according to Mr. W. H. Wakeman. In one form the top is smaller than the base of the flue; another is larger at the top and the third is of uniform size throughout. Which kind is best appears to be still an open question. Those who favor the first argue that it is the most natural form, and that as the products of combustion cool and contract in ascending they need less space at the top. Advocates of the second admit that the gases contract on cooling, but reason that friction increases rapidly, making it advisable to enlarge the chimney to give increasing draught. Those who favor the third affirm that the contraction of the gases counterbalances the friction and that a flue of uniform size is therefore correct.

An Expressive Word's Origin.

It is curious that the word "blackguard" came into the language just about the time when coal came into domestic use. In the sixteenth century colliers were far from popular, and in great houses the unliveried menials employed to carry coals to the fires were called "blackguards." Putting two and two together, as it were, the "blackguard" soon became a term of reproach. The reason why colliers were disliked was that coals were for a long time popularly supposed by the ignorant masses to be unwholesome. Thus a man who would carry coals was easily judged capable of any indignity. The "knavery of the colliers" of Newcastle is referred to by Decke—1607—and contemporary and earlier writers have also sneering or depreciatory references.

Swallowed a Rock.

A cloud of sorrow hovers over the ostrich farm on the Atlanta exposition Midway. One of the finest birds lingers between life and death and his existence may end any minute.

Yesterday afternoon a great crowd gathered around the farm and a colored youth tossed a large rock at one of the birds. It hardly touched the ground before one of them swallowed it. The rock lodged in the bird's slender neck and to keep it from choaking to death it was necessary to perform a surgical operation.

Dr. Cook was called and he cut the neck open and pulled the rock out. The wound was sewed up. The ostrich is in a precarious condition. The attendants do not believe that it can recover.

A Whistling Pig.

Some Leavenworth (Kan.) hunters, who have been taking a vacation in the Icicle mountains, describe a peculiar animal, many of which they say are to be found in the higher parts of the range. This animal is known as the "whistling pig," but it is said to resemble a fox more than a pig, and it weighs from twenty-five to forty pounds. In color it ranges from a dark gray to almost white. It is said to whistle in a most remarkable manner, and many a time it has fooled the lonely prospector into the idea that he was not alone in the mountains. One of the gentlemen declares that these animals are musical wonders, and that often they give open air concerts that are well worth hearing.

Aluminum Boats.

A practical test was made of aluminum in the construction of small boats by Walter Wellman, who had three constructed to carry his polar expedition last year. These boats, it was said at the Navy Department, had been brought back to Washington, and an examination some time ago showed that the material had so deteriorated that it could be easily crumbled in one's hand.

A duke's daughter is a nurse in a London hospital.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE New York Evening Post asserts that prize fighting enjoys more real liberty in New York and Boston than anywhere else in the country.

WHILE there are no complete statistics available, careful estimates from all possible sources of information make it probable that, at the time of the discovery, there were no more than 500,000 Indians in all North America.

THE deaths always outnumbered the births in France. Since the beginning of this century the percentage of childless couples has increased from 5 to 10. The doctors seem agreed that this is generally due to gout, maybe the gout of ancestors living too well one hundred and more years ago.

MADAGASCAR has improved on the Chinese treatment of defeated Generals. Ramasonbaya, Governor of Boneni, ran away from Marovosy without resisting the French, and was burnt alive for his cowardice in the outskirts of Antananarivo. Some other Malagasy Generals are to be treated in the same way when they are caught.

THE meeting of the letter carriers in annual convention in Philadelphia reminds the Record of that city that three years ago they handled in twelve months 5,500,000 registered letters, 1,835,000,000 unregistered letters, 275,000,000 postal cards and 600,000,000 newspapers, besides collecting 2,115,000,000 pieces of mail matter. These figures are almost incredible. But then so is the country.

REV. ANNA SHAW says there is going to be a new man worthy of the new woman, no longer the prey to drinking, smoking, or the latest fashion in neckties, receiving a larger salary for playing ball than he could as a minister, but a man, always a strong moral force in this community, playing ball for recreation, and in every way fitted to walk through this world of temptations with a serene and unfaltering step.

THE operation of the system of paroling prisoners from the penitentiary is well illustrated by a case that came up in Springfield, Ill., the other day. Frank Evans was sent up from Petersburg for burglary. He was so well behaved at the Joliet penitentiary and made such a good impression on the authorities that he was paroled. It was but a few days until he was caught in a highway robbery at Springfield.

PROF. MOORE, the new head of the weather bureau, thinks that captive balloons can be of great use in collecting meteorological data. A North Pole expedition, by means of balloons, has been projected, and inventors are constantly struggling with flying machines. The possibilities of ballooning are just as attractive to scientists now as they were a hundred years ago, when Benjamin Franklin was foremost in predicting results, but little of much value has been accomplished.

AT the recent Anthropological Congress, held in Cassel, Professor Waldeyer, of Berlin, in an address before that body, said that European boys at birth are from one-half to one centimeter longer than girls, but when fully grown the men are ten centimeters longer than the women. The average weight at birth of boys is 3,333 grammes, and of girls, 3,200 grammes. The muscles of the tongue, he said, are much more highly developed in the women than in the men—which is an unkind statement on the part of the scientist.

AN authority on European affairs recently, in speaking of the Japan-China war, declared that it was easy for the Japanese to win from the Chinamen. It was simply, he added, the victory of a gamecock over a big clumsy mud-turtle, which is so awkward and slow that he can hardly get out of his own way. "But wait," declared the war prophet, "and see this gamecock when he jumps up against the great Russian bear, and you will see more feathers fly than you can shake a stick at." He says that war is inevitable, and predicts that all the feathers will be plucked off the Japanese fowl.

A FRENCH medical authority has decided that death by falling from great heights is absolutely painless. He says the mind acts with great rapidity for a time, and then unconsciousness follows; and now a scoffer has come to the front with a pertinent inquiry as to how the Frenchman knows anything about it. The argument is made that no man has fallen from the height of, say, a mile or so, and landed on the earth in a condition to tell anything as to his feelings. Most of the people who have fallen great distances have not been greatly inclined to talk of their adventures, and, in fact, most of them, on arrival from their trip, have, if any acquaintances have been handy, made quick trips to an undertaker's shop

IT may be of interest for ladies to know that one need not be very much of an heiress these days to catch a nobleman, even of some of the most ancient houses in France. Before the revolution there were some 50,000 noble families that flourished in that country, but it is said that to-day less than half of them have the means to live up to their titles, while many of them are in absolute poverty. Among the servants, artists, mechanics—everywhere there are hundreds of noblemen without means, many of whom might, no doubt, be had for the asking, by appreciable parties. The comte de St. Segrin drives a cab in Paris; the comte Jean de Retz is a grave digger in the Normandie; a descendant of the Valois is a letter carrier in Saint-Chamas; the comte de Saint-Jean peddles mousetraps, etc. Of course, the newly rich in France are as ambitious as those elsewhere, and generally endeavor to ally themselves with some noble family; but the supply of marriageable noblemen and noblewomen is not exhausted by this demand.

CLEAR LAKE, seventy-five miles north of San Francisco and 1,317 above the sea level, having its outlet in Cache Creek, a stream supplying 327,000,000 gallons of water daily, is to have its forces translated into electricity, sent on overhead copper wires, 20,000 horse power and upward, to the motors at San Francisco, besides doing lots of useful work all around the region and on the line of transit. On the way, the waste water is to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of land, making it bud and blossom like the rose. The water will be shot through Pelton wheels, which will be connected directly with the dynamos, the latter being among the largest and most powerful known. The transmission of the electricity under the water of the bay has been an intricate and difficult problem, but has found its solution, and now presents no obstacle of a serious character. Compared with the potentiality of Niagara, which is equipped to send abroad 700,000 horse power over its electric channels, the forces generated by the descending floods of Clear Lake are not very great, but are enough to help along the industries of San Francisco greatly, besides those subordinate and various utilities on the way. California is taking a front rank in electrical enterprises, and has enough power stowed up in her mountain lakes and streames to make her one of the greatest manufacturing and industrial regions in the world, at the same time promoting her fertility in an immeasurable degree.

VIOLETS CURE SNAKEBITE,

And Rattlers' Oil Declared a Remedy for Deafness.

Everybody in the upper part of New Jersey has heard of Richard Cook, the snakecharmer. He has studied the habits, peculiarities and characteristics of snakes until they are as familiar to him as the multiplication table. His home is at the foot of a mountain range about two and a half miles southwest of Glenwood and is contiguous to a number of snake dens in which are pilots and blacksnakes, and rattlesnakes are frequently seen sunning themselves upon the rocky slope.

Sometimes, when Mr. Cook has leisure, he climbs up to the dens above mentioned and by some hocus-pocus (he declines to tell how) he entices the reptiles from their dens and captures them alive, and the next day he puts a big boxful of the writhing creatures on exhibition in some nearby town. Many a dollar has he picked up by this means. Last year was an unusually good season, and he captured 180 pilots and 75 or 80 huge blacksnakes, one of which measured 11 feet.

It looks more like a boa constrictor from South America than a common Jersey blacksnake, and was as vicious and cunning as he was big. He would sometimes viciously encircle the body of the exhibitor until you could almost hear the bones crack. This season Mr. Cook is not devoting much time to pilots or blacksnakes, but has succeeded in capturing four large rattlers, from which he extracted several ounces of oil, which found a ready sale at $3.50 an ounce. He says that there is a growing demand for rattlesnake oil. It is said to be a swift and sure cure for deafness, and, as a balm or lubricator for sore muscles or stiffened joints, is far ahead of chloroform liniment or any other remedy known to materia medica.

In regard to the poison injected by the bite of a rattlesnake, Mr. Cook said it was far more deadly in its effects than that of a pilot and required prompt attention. He had a painful but not serious experience with each, as his scarred hands testify. When bitten he never thinks of consulting a doctor or drinking whiskey, but gathers a handful of blue violet leaves and stems and, crushing them, makes a poultice which he applies not on the wound but on the swelling around it. Upon the bitten part he applies equal parts of salt and indigo. This application is renewed every half hour. Three applications are generally sufficient to effect a cure.

Mr. Cook says he has observed that all snakes lie dormant until blue violets appear in the spring and that they all disappear after the leaves of white ash trees begin to fall in autumn; and so great is their antipathy to ash bark or leaves that they will recoil from them as from fire.

New Race of Roses.

What is now described as "a new race of polyantha roses" has been known to rose-fanciers for several years. It is a cross between the polyantha and a hybrid perpetual, with perhaps an accentuation of the tea-blood of the hybrid. It blooms constantly, is hardy with little or no protection, and is perhaps the best of all roses for borders. The Clotilde Soupert is a good example of it. The science of hybridization is carried to a higher degree of perfection in roses than anything else, but still the best new roses are nearly always accidental hybrids created by bees and butterflies. When men assist nature she shows them how to improve on their best efforts.

The only bird that sings while flying is the lark.

A German Custom.

The custom of celebrating gold and silver weddings belongs to Germany. The silver wedding occurred only on the twenty-fifth anniversary, and most people could celebrate that, but to be fifty years married was a sort of an event in a family. The house was quite covered with garlands, all the neighbors from far and near were assembled.

Somehow a man looks terribly silly eating ice cream soda.

Pots and Stoves.

The fires of energy are lighted very soon in life and the struggle begins, as the saying is "to keep the pot boiling. But speaking literally, fires are still kindled with kerosene, and many a pot boils over or is overturned. Frightful burns and scalds result in spite of warning and suffering. The thing is then not to preach but to practice, and the practice is, for a sure cure, to use St. Jacob's Oil according to directions.

Blind Man—"How's everything this morning, Jerry?" Legless Man—"Oh, I can't kick. How do you feel?" Blind Man—"Out of sight."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"How do you like my new suit?" "It's immense; what did you pay for it?" "The price"—measuredly—"was $45."

Stomachic

means a medicine that strengthens the stomach, or to be brief, it means Ripans Tabules. If you are troubled with a weak stomach and cannot digest your food use Ripans Tabules. One gives relief.

"I wish I were a man! I would do something noble, self-sacrificing." "Propose to a girl like yourself?"

Now is the Time to Cure Your Corns

with Hindercorns. It takes them out perfectly and gives comfort. Ask your druggist. 15c.

A delicate silence is the strongest protest that one can be offered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Some people keep their nails in mourning as if their fingers were dead.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"It's a good thing you married a chemist, Nancy; you always have a retort ready."

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

The death of John Dunn, a Zulu chief, made orphans of seventy children.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

A fisherman at Clinton, Mo., caught a three-foot water moccasin snake on a hook baited with a frog.

Every Mother Should Always Have

a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing so good for pain, weakness, colds and sleeplessness

The successor of Prince Cantarzene as Russian ambassador at Washington, is his own brother-in-law.

Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure they are fed on refuse and the horrors of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

THE turnpike road to people's hearts I find,
Lies through their mouths or I mistake mankind.
But the surest way to get there is I say
Feed them

Heckers'

Buckwheat

Every day.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Try it when the digestion is WEAK and no FOOD seems to nourish. Try it when it seems impossible to keep FOOD on the stomach!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Gideon's Battle with the Midianites."

TEXT: "And the three companions blew the trumpets, and brake the pitchers, and held the lamps in their left hands and the trumpets in their right hands to blow withal. And they stood every man in his place round about the camp, and all the host ran and cried and fled."—Judges vii., 20, 21.

That is the strangest battle ever fought. God had told Gideon to go down and thrash the Midianites, but his army is too large, for the glory must be given to God and not to man. And so proclamation is made that all those of the troops who are cowardly and want to go home may go, and 22,000 of them scampered away, leaving only 10,000 men. But God says the army is too large yet, and so he orders these 10,000 remaining to march down through a stream and command Gideon to notice in what manner these men drink of the water as they pass through it. If they get down on all fours and drink, then they are to be pronounced lazy and incompetent for the campaign, but if, in passing through the stream, they scoop up the water in the palm of their hand and drink and pass on they are to be the men selected for the battle.

Well, the 10,000 men marched down in the stream, and the most of them come down on all fours and plunge their mouths like a horse or an ox into the water and drink, but there are 300 men who, instead of stooping, just dip the palm of their hands in the water and bring it to their lips, "lapping it as a dog lappeth." Those 300 brisk, rapid, enthusiastic men are chosen for the campaign. They are each to take a trumpet in the right hand, and a pitcher in the left hand, and a lamp inside the pitcher, and then at a given signal they are to blow the trumpets, and throw down the pitchers, and hold up the lamps. So it was done.

It is night. I see a great host of Midianites sound asleep in the valley of Jezreel. Gideon comes up with his 300 picked men, and when everything is ready the signal is given and they blow the trumpets, and they throw down the pitchers, and hold up the lamps, and the great host of Midianites, waking out of a sound sleep, take the crash of the crockery and the glare of the lamps for the coming on of an overwhelming foe, and they run and cut themselves to pieces and horribly perish.

The lessons of this subject are very spirited and impressive. This seemingly valueless lump of quartz has the pure gold in it. The smallest dewdrop on the meadow at night has a star sleeping in its bosom, and the most insignificant passage of Scripture has in it a shining truth. God's mint coins no small change.

I learn in the first place from this subject the lawfulness of Christian strategem. You know very well that the greatest victories ever gained by Washington or Napoleon were gained through the fact that they came when and in a way they were not expected—sometimes falling back to draw out the foe, sometimes breaking out from ambush, sometimes crossing a river on unheard of rafts, all the time keeping the opposing forces in wonderment as to what would be done next.

You all know what strategy is in military affairs. Now I think it is high time we had this art sanctified and spiritualized. In the church, when we are about to make a Christian assault, we send word to the opposing force when we expect to come, how many troops we have, and how many rounds of shot, and whether we will come with artillery, infantry or cavalry, and of course we are defeated. There are thousands of men who might be surprised into the kingdom of God. We need more tact and ingenuity in Christian work. It is in spiritual affairs as in military, that success depends in attacking that part of the castle which is not armed and intrenched.

For instance, here is a man all armed on the doctrine of election. All his troops of argument and prejudice are at that particular gate. You may batter away at that side of the castle for fifty years, and you will not take it, but just wheel your troops to the side gate of the heart's affections, and in five minutes you capture him. I never knew a man to be saved through a brilliant argument. You cannot hook men into the kingdom of God by the horns of a dilemma. There is no grace in syllogisms. Here is a man armed on the subject of perseverance of the saints. He does not believe in it. Attack him at that point, and he will persevere to the very last in not believing it. Here is a man armed on the subject of baptism. He believes in sprinkling or immersion. All your discussion of ecclesiastical hydropathy will not change him. I remember when I was a boy that with other boys I went into the river on a summer day to bathe, and we used to dash water on each other, but never got any result except that our eyes were blinded, and all this splashing of water between Baptists and Pedobaptists never results in anything but the blurring of the spiritual eyesight. In other words, you can never capture a man's soul at the point at which he is especially intrenched. But there is in every man's heart a bolt that can be easily shoved. A little child four years old may touch that bolt, and it will spring back, and the door will swing open, and Christ will come in.

I think that the finest of all the fine arts is the art of doing good, and yet this art is the least cultured. We have in the kingdom of God to-day enough troops to conquer the whole earth for Christ if we only had skillful manœuvering. I would rather have the 300 lamps and pitchers of Christian strategem than 100,000 drawn swords of literary and ecclesiastical combat.

I learn from this subject also that a small part of the army of God will have to do all the hard fighting. Gideon's army was originally composed of 32,000 men, but they went off until there were only 10,000 left, and that was substracted from until there were only 300. It is the same in all ages of the Christian church. A few men have to do the hard fighting. Take a membership of 1000, and you generally find that fifty people do the work. Take a membership of 500, and you generally find that ten people do the work. There are scores of churches where two or three people do the work.

We mourn that there is so much useless lumber in the mountains of Lebanon. I think of the 10,000,000 membership of the Christian church to-day if 5,000,000 of the names were off the books the church would be stronger. You know that the more cowards and drones there are in any army the weaker it is. I would rather have the 300 picked men of Gideon than the 32,000 unsifted host. The many Christians there are standing in the way of all progress! I think it is the duty of the church of God to ride over them, and the quicker it does it the quicker it does its duty.

Do not worry, O Christian, if you have to do more than your share of the work. You had better thank God that He has called you to be one of the picked men rather than to belong to the host of stragglers. Would not you rather be one of the 300 that fight than the 22,000 that run? I suppose those cowardly Gideonites who went off congratulated themselves. They said: "We got rid of all that fighting, did not we? How lucky we have been! That battle costs us nothing at all." But they got none of the spoils of the victory. After the battle the 300 men went down and took the wealth of the Midianites, and out of the cups and platters of their enemies they feasted. And the time will come, my dear brethren, when the hosts of darkness will be routed, and Christ will say to His troops: "Well done, my brave men. Go up and take the spoils. Be more than conquerors forever." And in that day all deserters will be shot.

Again, I learn from this subject that God's way is different from man's, but is always the best way. If we had the planning of that battle, we would have taken those 32,000 men that originally belonged to the army, and we would have drilled them and marched them up and down by the day and week and month, and we would have had them equipped with swords or spears, according to the way of arming in those times, and then we would have marched them down in solid column upon the foe. But that is not the way. God depletes the army, and takes away all their weapons, and gives them a lamp, and a pitcher, and a trumpet, and tells them to go down and drive out the Midianites. I suppose some wiseacres were there who said: "That is not military tactics. The idea of 300 men unarmed conquering such a great host of Midianites!" It was the best way. What sword, spear or cannon ever accomplished such a victory as the lamp, pitcher and trumpet?

God's way is different from man's way, but it is always best. Take, for instance, the composition of the Bible. If we had had the writing of the Bible, we would have said: "Let one man write it. If you have twenty or thirty men to write a poem, or make a statute, or write a history, or make an argument, there will be flaws and contradictions." But God says: "Let not one man do it but forty men shall do it." And they did, differing enough to show there had been no collusion between them, but not contradicting each other on any important point, while they all wrote from their own standpoint and temperament, so that the matter of fact man has his Moses, the romantic nature his Ezekiel, the epigrammatic his Solomon, the warrior his Joshua, the sailor his Jonah, the loving his John, the logician his Paul. Instead of this Bible, which now I can lift in my hand—instead of the Bible the child can carry to Sunday-school, instead of the little Bible the sailor can put in his jacket when he goes to sea—if it had been left to men to write it would have been a thousand volumes, judging from the amount of ecclesiastical controversy which has arisen. God's way is different from man's, but it is best, infinitely best.

So it is in regard to the Christian's life. If we had had the planning of a Christian's life, we would have said: "Let him have eighty years of sunshine, a fine house to live in. Let his surroundings all be agreeable. Let him have sound health. Let no chill shiver through his limbs, no pain ache his brow or trouble shadow his soul." I enjoy the prosperity of others so much I would let every man have as much money as he wants and roses for his children's cheeks and fountains of gladness glancing in their large round eyes. But that is not God's way. It seems as if man must be cut, hit and pounded just in proportion as he is useful. His child falls from a third story window and has its life dashed out. His most confident investment tumbles him into bankruptcy. His friends, on whom he depended, aid the natural force of gravitation in taking him down. His life is a Bull Run defeat. Instead of 32,000 advantages he has only 10,000. Aye, only 300—aye, none at all. How many good people there are at their wits' end about their livelihood, about their reputation? But they will find out it is the best way after awhile. God will show them that He depletes their advantages just for the same reason He depleted the army of Gideon—that they may be induced to throw themselves on His mercy.

A grapevine says in the early spring: "How glad I am to get through the winter! I shall have no more trouble now. Summer weather will come, and the garden will be very beautiful." But the gardener comes and cuts the vine here and there with his knife. The twigs begin to fall, and the grapevine cries out: "Murder! What are you cutting me for?" "Ah," says the gardener, "I don't mean to kill you. If I did not do this, you would be the laughing stock of all the other vines before the season is over." Months go on, and one day the gardener comes under the trellis, where great clusters of grapes hang, and the grape vine says: "Thank you, sir. You could not have done anything so kind as to have cut me with that knife." "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." No pruning, no grapes; no grinding mill, no flour; no battle, no victory; no cross, no crown.

So God's way, in the redemption of the world, is different from ours. If we had our way, we would have had Jesus stand in the door of heaven and beckon the Nations up to light, or we would have had angels flying around the earth proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ. Why is it that the cause goes on so slowly? Why is it that the chains stay on when God could knock them off? Why do thrones of despotism stand when God could so easily demolish them? It is His way in order that all generations may co-operate and that all men may know they cannot do the work themselves. Just in proportion as these pyramids of sin go up in height will they come down in ghastliness of ruin.

I learn from this subject that the overthrow of God's enemies will be sudden and terrific. There is the army of the Midianites down in the valley of Jezreel. I suppose their mighty men are dreaming of victory. Mount Gilboa never stood sentinel for so large a host. The spears and the shields of the Midianites gleam in the moonlight and glance on the eye of the Israelites, who hover like a battle of eagles, ready to swoop from the cliff. Sleep on, O army of the Midianites! With the night to hide them and the mountain to guard them and strong arms to defend them, let no slumbering foeman dream of disaster. Peace to the captains and the spearmen.

Crash go the pitchers! Up flare the lamps! To the mountains! Fly, fly! Troop running against troop, thousands trampling upon thousands. Hark to the scream and groan of the routed foe, with the Lord God Almighty after them! How sudden the onset! How wild the consternation! How utter the defeat! I do not care so much what is against me if God is not. You want a better sword or carbine than I have ever seen to go out and fight against the Lord Omnipotent. Give me God for my ally, and you may have all the battlements and battalions.

I saw the defrauder in his splendid house. It seemed as if he had conquered God as he stood amid the blaze of chandeliers and pier mirrors. In the diamonds of the wardrobe I saw the tears of the widows whom he had robbed and in the snowy satins the pallor of the white cheeked orphans whom he had wronged. The blood of the oppressed glowed in the deep crimson of the imported chair. The music trembled with the sorrow of unrequitted toil. But the wave of mirth dashed higher on reefs of coral and pearl. The days and the nights went merrily. No sick child dared pull that silver doorbell. No beggar dared sit on that marble step. No voice of prayer floated amid that tapestry. No shadow of a judgment day darkened that fresco. No tear of human sympathy dropped upon that upholstery. Pomp strutted the hall, and dissipation filled her cup, and all seemed safe as the Midianites in the valley of Jezreel. But God came. Calamity smote the money market. The partridge left its eggs unhatched. Crash went all the porcelain pitchers! Ruin, rout, dismay and woe in the valley of Jezreel!

Alas for those who fight against God! Only two sides. Man immortal, which side are you on? Woman immortal, which side are you on? Do you belong to the 300 that are going to win the day or to the great host of Midianites asleep in the valley, only to be roused up in consternation and ruin? Suddenly the golden bowl of life will be broken and the trumpet blown that will startle our soul into eternity. The day of the Lord cometh as a thief in the night and as the God armed Israelites upon the sleeping foe. Ha! Canst thou pluck up courage for the day when the trumpet which hath never been blown shall speak the roll call of the dead, and the earth, dashing against a lost meteor, have its mountains scattered to the stars and oceans emptied in the air? Oh, then, what will become of you? What will become of me?

If those Midianites had only given up their swords the day before the disaster, all would have been well, and if you will now surrender the sins with which you have been fighting against God you will be safe. Oh, make peace with Him now, through Jesus Christ the Lord! With the clutch of a drowning man seize the cross. Oh, surrender! Surrender! Christ, with his hand on his pierced side, asks you to.

Sixty-four Paperless Counties.

There are sixty-four counties in Texas in which no papers are published.

WARSHIP WRECKED

Spanish Cruiser Driven Ashore During a Heavy Storm.

ALL THE CREW WERE SAVED.

The Disaster Occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Guadiana, South of the Town of Mantau.

The Spanish warship Cristobal Colon, a second-class cruiser of 1,200 tons displacement, was driven ashore on Colorado Reef, during a heavy gale, and is likely to prove a total loss. It is believed that all the crew of 200 men were saved.

The Cristobal Colon formed part of the fleet of the Spanish warships detailed to watch the coast of Cuba in order to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions from the United States and elsewhere. Her crew is estimated to have numbered about 200, officers and men, but the exact figures are not known at present, as she had on board men for the smaller patrol vessels of the Spanish fleet and may have had detailed men ashore.

The disaster occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Guadiana, south of the town of Mantau, in the province of Pinar del Rio near which territory Havana is situated. For some days past a cyclonic disturbance had prevailed over these latitudes and the Cristobal Colon appears to have encountered the severe weather off Cape Antonio and to have put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas, but was slowly driven toward Colorado Point, off which jutting there is a dangerous reef known as the Colorado Reef. When the commander of the cruiser saw that he could not make headway against the storm he attempted to anchor, but the anchors would not hold and the cruiser was driven ashore.

Everything possible seems to have been done to save the cruiser, but all efforts in that direction were useless and she was finally abandoned a helpless wreck, pounding herself slowly to pieces on the Colorado Reef. Some of the crew swam ashore, others reached land by means of pieces of wreckage and in the boats, but all the crew, officers and men were saved.

When questioned regarding the disaster, the Spanish captain would only say that the Cristobal Colon was driven ashore on the Colorado Reef owing to the violence of the cyclone and that it is probable that she will prove a total loss. Efforts, however, will be made to save her guns.

The wreck of this fine warship so soon after the sinking of the Baracastegui has cast a feeling of intense gloom over the government officials in Havana. There are none too many Spanish vessels in these waters at present, and the loss of the Cristobal Colon will bee keenly felt by the government at this crisis.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@ $	4 00
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	61		64
CORN—No. 2 White	39		42
OATS—Southern & Penn.	27		27½
RYE—No. 2	37		44
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 00		15 50
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	9 50		10 00
Wheat Blocks			5 00
Oat Blocks	6 00		7 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@ $	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 11	@ $	12
City Cows	9½		9¾
Southern No. 2	7½		8½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 30	@ $	40
ONIONS	1 25		1 50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$	@ $	7½
Clear ribsides	8		8¾
Hams	11		11½
Mess Pork, per bar			11 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			7½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 22	@ $	23
Under fine	19		21
Creamery Rolls	15		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	$ 9	@ $	9¾
N. Y. flats	9⅝		9⅞
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 15	@ $	15½
North Carolina	10		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@ $	11½
Ducks, per lb	10		10½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 2 00	@ $	5 00
SHEEP	1 00		2 75
Hogs	5 00		5 40
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	64¾		67¾
RYE—Western	56		60
CORN—No. 2	38		39
OATS—No. 3	28½		27
BUTTER—State	12		20
EGGS—State	17		18
CHEESE—State	5¼		7¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	64½		64¾
CORN—No. 3	39		39¼
OATS—N. 2	26¾		27¼
BUTTER—State	23		24
EGGS—Penns. ft	16½		17

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Reason for Bolivia's War.

The exact ground for Bolivia's claim that Peruvians should salute her flag is not clear. The two governments, however, have been clashing for some time. It was stated about a year ago that Chile had decided to restore to Peru the towns of Tacna and Arica, having no further use for them, and finding them an expensive luxury. At that time it was said that Bolivia and Ecuador would declare war on Peru, claiming a natural right to the receded ports as outlets to the Pacific. At that time it was known that Bolivia was purchasing horses and rifles, while Ecuador was doing likewise.

Last October cable dispatches contained news from La Paz to the effect that the Bolivian government intended to vigorously protest against Peru's action in stopping traffic on Lake Titicaca, which it had done for some time, contrary to the terms of the treaty between the two countries.

These disputes were finally settled, it is believed, through the intervention of Nicholas de Pierola, who has just been elected President of Peru, and it is thought probable that one of the conditions of the settlement was that Peru should salute the Bolivian flag. This agreement was not kept, whereupon Bolivia felt called upon to demand that the salute be given.—Philadelphia Times.

The New Woman.

"The dear boy, how he loves me!" she sighed, as she replaced the sheet within the envelope. Going softly to the pearl-lined escritoire, she took the pen and thoughtfully wrote on the letter: "Exhibit A."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

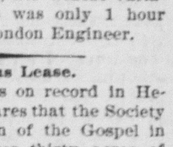
The New York is Steady.

The New York, of the American line, though not the fastest, has the best record for regularity of any of the Atlantic fleet. Her average time has not varied for years, and she can be expected almost on the minute every voyage. She has crossed the Atlantic more times than any other steamer of her age, and has been more regular about it. The New York made fourteen trips westward, in 1893, with an average time of 6 days 24 hours and 45 minutes. Her sailing distance was 2,770 miles. In 1893 she made thirteen trips, eastbound, with an average of 6 days 20 hours and 30 minutes, which was just one minute faster than her westbound time that year. In 1894 she made fifteen trips, with an average time of 6 days 20 hours and 24 minutes. Therefore, in crossing the ocean fifty-seven times in both directions, at all seasons of the year, her widest variation for two years was only 1 hour and 21 minutes.—London Engineer.

A Curious Lease.

A curious lease is on record in Hebron, Conn. It declares that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts leases thirty acres of land to one S. W. Chase and his heirs for the term of 9,999 years. The tenure is held on condition that the said "Chase, or his heirs shall pay to John Sutton and J. T. Peters, church wardens of said society, or their successors in office, one grain of pure silver or other silver, gold equivalent (is demanded), on St. John's Day of each ensuing year."

MEN AND BOYS!



Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., New York City

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day at least sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 1R, Detroit, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

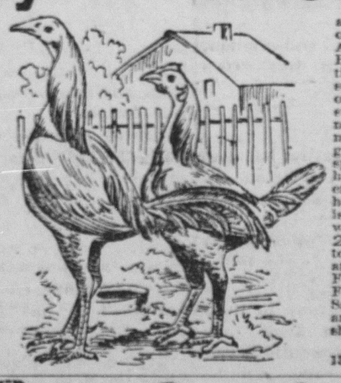
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

481

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— KNOW HOW



To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES of a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

Out of sorts

—and no wonder. Think of the condition of those poor women who have to wash clothes and clean house in the old-fashioned way. They're tired, vexed, discouraged, out of sorts, with aching backs and aching hearts.

They must be out of their wits. Why don't they use Pearline? That is what every woman who values her health and strength is coming to. And they're coming to it now, faster than ever. Every day, Pearline's fame grows and its patrons increase in number. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used by bright women who want to make washing easy. 481

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 10.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

After reading all advertisements, it is no wonder if U could hardly make up your mind, as to the best place to do your shopping in Bellefonte. But if before buying U make it a point to drop in at The New Racket, U will have no trouble to decide, A glance will convince U that U are in a modern store, differing in many important particulars from any store in Centre Co, As to prices, we set the pace, and if any store in the town matches 'em, its all they care to do. Remember advertised prices are not always low. An article said to be reduced from 69 to 39c, may be 25 or 35c value.

Our Fall and Winter Stock is now complete and 6400 feet of Floor Space at your service.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Chestnuting

Time has again returned. These beautiful autumn days we would heartily enjoy a few days off in the woods gathering those tempting little brown nuts as we used to when we were boys.

But as this is, or at least should be, our busy season, we must forbear the pleasure and attend to business.

By the way, this is the season or time to lay in a good supply of

Underwear,

Wool or Cotton.

We have all grades, all prices, and very nearly all kinds. Our lady customers have frequently complimented us on the nice qualities of Combination, or Union Suits.

Children's and Men's Underwear many kinds, sizes and qualities.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Died on Saturday.

On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock Miss Annie Tutt, aged 26 years, daughter of Thomas Tutt died at her home on Beaver street, at Bellefonte. Miss Tutt had been ailing for about a year and finally she contracted quick consumption and death came to relieve her of all suffering. The funeral services were held at her late home on Beaver street at 8.30 Tuesday morning after which interment was made in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

Brief Locals.

Maj. Fisher will make sale, Oct. 24, at home of David Sowers, Penn Hall, large farm stock. See bills.

Bowersox & Meyer, of Coburn, disposed of nearly a car-load of peaches at this place, Thursday and Friday last.

A carriage load of Centre Hall's rising aristocrats spent Sunday in Rebersburg and left heaps of money back you bet.

Come now, if back on subscription, pay up, please. St. Paul says, "Owe no man anything."

Try to Save the Trout.

The continued dry weather has had the effect of making all the streams in the county very low and some of them are about dry. This is the case with Fishing Creek in Sugar Valley near its head. There is now only water in the deep holes, and the residents of the valley have placed the trout in these deep places in order to keep them alive. Fishing Creek was fully as low five years ago as it is now, and the trout were cared for that time in a similar manner.

Scarcity of Water in the Valley.

Most of the small streams in Nittany Valley are entirely dried up and the farmers are greatly inconvenienced. To procure water for the cattle and other live stock is considerable of a task and in some places they are driven three miles to water. A rain of several days duration is badly needed.

Fine Millinery Display.

Miss M. Snyder, Bellefonte, has secured Miss Katharine Sadler, of New York, as trimmer; she was formerly with Madam Lousia & Co. Fine French Millinery display October. Invitations extended to all friends and customers. oct10-2t

—Clearance Sale.
One Price.
Cash.
MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

McCOY-POTTS.

A Very Pretty Home Wedding at Potters Mills.

A very pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCoy, at Potters Mills, last Thursday, when their accomplished daughter, Miss Agnes, was wedded to Rev. A. D. Potts, of Pleasant Unity, Pa.

Promptly at high noon the beautiful strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march, rendered by Miss Jessie Durst, were struck up, and the wedding party slowly filed into the room where the guests had assembled. The ushers, Mr. Samuel McCoy, brother of the bride, and Mr. E. M. Potts, of Philadelphia, preceded the party. Following them was the groomsman, Mr. George Gongaware, of Philadelphia, and bridesmaid, Miss Maude Evans, of Potters Mills. The bride and groom came last. They took their places before the minister, Rev. A. H. Parker, of Reedsville, assisted by Rev. Yontz, D. D., of Greensburg, Pa., and the couple were quickly made one.

A delicious wedding feast was served in a large tent upon the spacious lawn. It had been carefully prepared, and it rapidly vanished before the guests.

The bride received a large number of costly and useful presents from her friends. A beautiful gold watch and chain was her present from the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts were driven to Centre Hall and departed on the 4.01 train for Pleasant Unity, where Rev. Potts ably fills the pulpit of the Lutheran church.

Over one hundred guests were present, many coming from a distance.

A True Snake Story.

The wife of John David Snook, living in New Lancaster Valley, about a mile and a half above Locke's Mills, was one of a party seeking for late huckleberries on Betty's knob last Thursday, and before going home sat down to rest while the others visited a spring near by to quench their thirst. After the party had reached the foot of the mountain a daughter observed an unusual movement under Mrs. Snook's dress and quickly called attention to it. It took but a moment for the alarming discovery to be made that a four-foot black snake had taken refuge in the folds of her clothing, and in shaking it out and getting out of the way Mrs. Snook unfortunately gave her ankle a severe wrench which afterwards was the cause of considerable pain. The reptile was dispatched and its measurment taken.—Lewistown *Sentinel*.

Uriah Reifsnyder.

The above named, from his boyhood a resident of Millheim, died on Monday morning, from an illness of over a year. He was a respected citizen of that town, and aged 64 years. He was the father of Mrs. Wm. W. Boob, our neighbor across the way, and a brother of Millheim's well-known justice of the peace, John H. Reifsnyder, esq. A widow survives him. Funeral was held on Wednesday forenoon.

Crop of Candidates.

Bellefonte, up to this writing will have three Democrats for sheriff, and one for recorder. Miles and Penn, each will have a candidate for recorder—and there are more to come, both of Democrats and Republicans, for the various offices. Next summer will be a good year for livery men, brass bands, landlords and tollgates, as there will be a whoopen-er-up that will make things lively and make stamps circulate.

New Railroad.

It is again rumored that the railroad laid out from Selinsgrove to Mifflintown will shortly be built. The road from Mifflintown down Path Valley is in course of construction and will likely be extended south to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio. This can easily be connected there with the Reading Road at Clement, opposite Sunbury.

Nine Appointments for Centre County.

Centre county, the home of Governor Hastings, has fared exceedingly well by this administration. The county received eight appointments up to last week and on last Tuesday Professor John Hamilton, of State College, was appointed deputy secretary of agriculture, making the ninth plum handed out.

None From Centre Hall.

In the list of jurors drawn for the next November term of court, Centre Hall is about the only district that will not be represented. Apparently the town does not posses the necessary qualifications in citizens who are drawn for jury service.

Putting Up an Extension.

An extension is being built to Brisbin's grain house. The building already proved too small and it was necessary to spread out.

—A new overcoat will be needed for this cold weather, you will want to keep warm, and that can easily be done by making your purchases at Lewins, Bellefonte. He has everything in the clothing line.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Nary a Centre Haller in It.

We thought our pretty town and valley had some rich men, but we are mistaken, when we consult the register of the earth's wealthy ones.

The six richest men in the world are Li Hung Chang, John D. Rockefeller, Colonel North, the Duke of Westminster, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Woh Qua, the Chinese tea magnate, whose total fortunes aggregate $1,080,000,000.

Years ago the richest man in Penn's valley, was Daniel Reed, of Haines township, who died over a score of years ago, and was put down as being worth not less than a solid $75,000, which went to his children, Jacob Reed, of Aaronsburg, and Mrs. Noah Stover, of Millheim. We do not think our valley to-day can claim a farmer worth $75,000 to match farmer Reed, nor do we see any prospect of any one from this territory getting his name added as the seventh in the above list of unhappy rich men.

Interesting Local Jottings.

A festival will be held at the home of Daniel Ripka, near Spring Mills, on Saturday evening, Oct. 19, with ice-cream and other refreshments.

Apples for boiling butter are selling at 25c. per bushel; picked winter apples bring 40 to 50c. per bushel. Cider sells at 5c. per quart.

Our grain dealers say they will pay only 30c. per bushel for corn out of the field.

Our active farmer friend Ed. Stump, has more pumpkins in his fields than he knows what to do with. Ed. will gladly let you have all you want for custard and pies, free.

James Smith and his bride on Friday flitted to Madisonburg to begin housekeeping and take possession of the store in the Ocker building. Success to him.

Monday night there was rain enough to lay the dust.

Peaches in this valley were not a success this year. The spring freeze killed the buds.

Work on the new Reformed church is being pushed with vigor.

Come to the "Reporter" office for your sale bills and other job work, plain and fancy.

Farmers are busy harvesting their corn and the yield is large.

Water Trains Running.

Amidst the cheers of a large assemblage, the first water train pulled out of Hollidaysburg Monday night, conveying 70,000 gallons of water to the relief of the drought sufferers in Altoona. Trains were running all day to supply water to the Pennsylvania railroad shops and the 35,000 residents of Altoona. Monday night the Gaysport borough council petitioned Hollidaysburg's councils for a temporary water supply. The request was granted and a pipe line will be immediately laid to the sufferers in that borough.

The water famine situation in other surrounding towns is alarming, but it is believed that the Hollidaysburg reservoir can furnish relief to all, if needed, until there is a rainfall.

Farmers Protect Trout.

Fishing Creek, the principal trout stream in Sugar Valley, Clinton county, has gone dry for a distance of several miles. To protect the trout the farmers are scooping them out of the deep holes in the creek bed and carrying them to improvised wells and springs on their lands. The farmers in that vicinity have been compelled to lay pipes to the mountain streams in order to get water for their stock.

The Grain Fields.

The wheat fields of Penn's valley, notwithstanding the dry spell, look fresh and promising, while in many sections in other counties the grain is suffering from the drought and pastures are dried up. We are still in better condition than many other sections, thank Providence.

The Twentieth Child.

Mr. John Carmitchell, of Green Ridge, near Shamokin, is now the father of twenty children, the last of which was born on Thursday evening of last week. Mother and child are getting along nicely.

An Old Ticket.

On Tuesday conductor Cook lifted a ticket that was twenty-five years old, given May 2nd, 1870, to a lady who held it until the above time. It was good from Northumberland to Lewisburg, and as nice yet as new, and just as good. Why the lady held it so long a time conductor Cook did not know.

Fine Stock of Millinery Goods.

Mrs. C. A. Moyer, of Spring Mills, has just returned from the eastern cities with the largest and finest stock of millinery goods ever brought to this place. This large stock is now open for your inspection.

Favors Pittsburg.

Senator Quay favors Pittsburg as the place for holding the next Republican national convention and has subscribed $1,000 to the fund to pay expenses.

—Clearance Sale.
One Price.
Cash.
MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

COUNTY NEWS,

Clipped and Condensed for the Reader. From Every Corner.

Bellefonte Democrat mentions of a little "miss" happening in the family of Judge Love. We think it had more properly be called a big hit.

Thomas Shafer of Madisonburg will move to Dakota, Ill., and make his home with an old Centre countian, B. F. Smeltzer.

Jacob Fiedler, of Haines, brags of a pumpkin weighing 123 pounds. That is just big enough to make 110 pies.

An infant of J. C. Bathgate, of Lemont, died a few days ago.

A youngster got too intimate with Charley Long's money drawer, and was finally caught.

Thomas G. Perdue, of Bellefonte, has been appointed to a place in the Reformatory at Huntingdon.

C. P. Long, of Spring Mills, isn't a small potato in business; he has already shipped 8000 bushels. To put on the cap-sheaf Charley should buy that 86½ pound Colorado potato, and have it shipped here.

Surveyor P. G. Meek's family will spend the winter with him in Philadelphia. May they have a pleasant time.

We regret to learn that our esteemed friend, merchant Daniel Korman, of Oakhall, is on the sick-list.

Richard Hall, of near Milesburg, has a siege of affliction; he was down with typhoid fever, his wife ill with stomach trouble, and his son Charles fell and broke his arm. Really, health is the richest blessing.

A 4 year old son of John Swartz, of Milesburg, died a few days ago.

Michael Smith, a Millheim boro pauper, died last week.

Swindler on Wheels.

A smooth talking, well dressed young man is traveling through this state on a bicycle, soliciting subscriptions from ladies for a periodical called the Star Magazine, which magazine is represented as published at Augusta, Me. He claims that the subscription price is only 25 cents a year. To secure this small sum in advance he offers premiums daintily manufactured articles of adornment for the home in the shape of tidies, table spreads, etc., stating that the magazine and premium will be sent by return mail after the order reaches the publishers. He has succeeded in securing a large number of twenty-five cent pieces in this manner, but the subscribers to the magazine have not as yet received their periodical. If the swindler should happen to come this way he should be given the cold shoulder.

Farmers' Institutes.

Secretary of Agriculture Edge has issued a thirty-six page pamphlet containing the names and addresses with their topics of about 250 persons who will participate in the farmers' institutes to be held in the state during the season of 1895-6. The faculty of the State college and numerous members of the state veterinary association will also assist in the work of making the coming season a successful one. The total amount available for institutes is $7,500. Professor John Hamilton, the director of farmers' institutes, under the direction of Secretary Edge, will be in charge of the arrangements. About 150 institutes will probably be held throughout the state.

The Harvest Moon.

The moon was full at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and being the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox is known as the harvest moon. After the moon is full it usually sets about an hour later each evening. The harvest moon, however, by reason of the small angle made by the moon's orbit with the horizon, rises at nearly the same hour every evening for several days. The extra light is especially valuable to those engaged in harvesting. Hence the name harvest moon become attached to the earth's satellite during the time it gave extra light.

No Game Killed.

The deer season opened a few days ago, and several parties were out in the Seven mountains looking for game, but were not successful. Deer do not seem to be very plenty, and are growing scarcer almost every year. The game will be exterminated in a few years if legislation is not passed protecting them.

Taking Care of the Fish.

Fishing creek, the principal trout stream in Sugar valley, has gone dry for a distance of several miles. To protect the trout the farmers are scooping them out of the deep holes in the creek bed and carrying them to improvised wells and springs on their lands.

Farms Knocked Off.

At public sale, last week, the farms of Henry Korman, dec'd., in Miles twp., the one occupied by James Korman was purchased by Harvy Haugh for $40 per acre. The farm occupied by Cyrus Zeigler was purchased by Henry Wolf, also at $40 per acre.

—Gents furnishings in all lines at Lewins, Bellefonte. A dollar goes a great ways at this store.

A Serious Accident.

John Hoy, son of Benjamin Hoy, was aidiug to raise a building on the farm occupied by Henry Shuey, near Centre Furnace, on Tuesday, when he met with a serious accident that might have cost him his life. He was up on the building about ten feet and had a large stick of timber over his shoulder when he made a mis-step and fell on the joist below. When picked up it was found that his injuries consisted of several wounds on the head and three or four ribs broken. It is quite likely that he also has sustained internal injuries. He is a young man about 29 years of age, and has a wife and two children. He was taken home where he is getting along as well as can be expected.—*Gazette*.

Death of Mrs. Annie Toot.

At nine o'clock Monday evening Mrs. Annie Tutt died at her home on Reynolds avenue, Bellefonte, from a stroke of paralysis a few days previous. She was eighty years old at the time of her death and was one of the best known residents in that neighborhood. She was the mother of Mrs. J. A. Miller, Thomas Tutt, John Tutt, of Clearfield, and Miss Walters who has been making her home in Bellefonte for some time. She will be interred in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

No Fighting in Texas.

The anti-prize fight bill with an emergency clause was passed by the Texas senate on Wednesday afternoon by a vote of twenty-seven to one. The bill also passed the house by an almost unanimous vote. Governor Culberson has thus been sustained in his efforts to stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and it will not now take place within the borders of that state.

Good Home at Private Sale.

A good home is offered at private sale, situated three miles west of Centre Hall. Good dwelling house and outbuildings. Inquire of

oct10-4t A. W. GARVER.

Sawmill Burned.

The saw mill of McClain & Co., in Snair's hollow on Tussey mountain, was burned one day last week with 75,000 feet of lumber. The men knew nothing of the fire until they went to work the next morning.

—The cold weather coming on will require heavier and thicker clothing, as protection against the wintry blasts. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a full new line, and the prices are lower than any in the county. He has never been undersold.

Notwithstanding the enormous advance in hides, and consequent rise in leather and shoes, we are selling all our goods at old prices. : : : : :

WE anticipated the advance, and filled our store room and basement with staple footwear, which cannot now be bought for less than 20 per cent. advance. - -

THEY go at the old price while they last, which in many cases is less than we can buy them for. - - -

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte.

Its Blanket Weather.

The sharp air between night and morning tells you that a wooly, warm blanket wouldn't be amiss. We've a stock of several hundred in which there isn't a stitch amiss, and the price is just at that point where economy and quality meet.
GARMANS.

We are Trying to better This Business.

By giving you better goods, better service, better everything that ought to go in a first-class establishment. Perhaps you are not yet acquainted with this better way of selling Dry Goods. Isn't it something to come where the same measure of attention goes, whether you buy a package of pins or a silk dress?
GARMANS.

We Are Opening the New Goods.

For that matter, we are always opening new goods; but these are the season's biggest purchases and include all those pretty novelties that you are so eager to see. We are ready now to show them. Buy or don't buy, just as you chose—either way, we won't be offended.
GARMANS.

Why We Sell The best Gloves.

You can well judge a dry goods store by the gloves it sells. Poor gloves, poor store, and vice versa. We started to make the best dry goods store you ever knew, and part of it was selling the right gloves—Try them.
GARMANS.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Thousands of incomparable values to feast your eyes upon. A Harvest for economic housekeepers. Bought from the closest possible sources.

We have hundreds of lots cleaned up at satisfactory prices. It is no wonder we make our competition stare and wonder how we can sell so cheap.

Now Ready, the Largest and Best Selected Fall Stock ever Placed before the People of Bellefonte and Centre Co.

We buy for spot cash and sell for cash. That's the whole secret of it. We make no bad debts.

It only took us six short months to take the lead in the dry goods trade in Bellefonte.

We propose to keep this lead.

We will sell you goods for less money than anyother store.

When you see our goods and hear our prices it will take you only a minute to decide.

It makes our competitors hot under the collar to see us doing the phenomenal business we have done since we opened our store; but we have a way of getting onto bargains. No lot is too big for us, providing the price is low enough. A small profit satisfies us, and we let them out at such low prices that astonishes them and at the same time wonder how we can sell so cheaply. We will give you an honest dollar's worth of goods for every dollar you leave with us, and very often give you more than a dollar's worth.

We are still selling

FIBRE CHAMOIS

at 25 cents a yard. We are willing to donate One Hundred Dollars to any charitable institution in Bellefonte, if competent judges do not say ours is the very best quality. Now don't go elsewhere and pay 35 cents for it when we will sell it to you for 25 cents.

You will find just about this difference in prices through everything in our store.

We want to say a few words to you about

Ladies' and Misses Cloaks.

We can show the largest and best assortment ever shown here. In fact we can show three cloaks to every one shown in anyother store.

We have started out to do the cloak business in Bellefonte this season. If prices do it our success is assured in advance.

We have the stock to do it with and the well known

Low Prices of The Globe Store.

Will rule.

All we ask of you is to look at our goods and hear our prices.

Our Millinery Department is located immediately in rear of our Cloak Room.

No charge for trimming Hats.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.